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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Labor Day's for Everyone

Nuremberg Party Meeting

Mars' 'Normal' Gestures

¶ **Labor Day**—Parades in dozens of cities; crowds at innumerable beaches; speeches by untold scores; the shuffle of moving feet marching out of tune; radio programs, bands, sirens, horns, bunting—and a great multitude of out-of-door folk reluctantly turning from gay resort and sequestered camp and admitting with a sigh: "Summer's over. Back to work we go." Thus Labor Day in America has come to mean more than the unity of horny hands. It's a day when Labor indulges in pageantry, to be sure. But, further, it's a day when those who have tasks, put away their summer toys and square their shoulders for the job ahead. Some folk make it a time of rededication rather than a period of regret. Recreation is not necessarily a muscular word. It does not depend upon a surf board or a tiller, a diving board or an auto wheel. It defines, rather, a mental attitude. Men are "re-created" as they express the effortless activity of Life. It is a practice that can be consciously constant as we desire it. Joy in the doing! That's re-creation. Labor Day reminds of its possibilities.

¶ **Nuremberg**—Gathered in Congress Hall, in this ancient city beloved by German sovereigns of old, the frock coats of some 45 foreign diplomats make a little island in a sea of uniforms. The National Socialist party holds its tenth annual congress. Memories of an historic Putsch in a Munich Ratskeller stir through the packed hall, and the picture of a united nation is drawn by party orators in contrast with the sense of confusion of a beaten Germany when Adolf Hitler's name first began to be heard in the Reich. It is an enthusiastic party gathering. But its significance lies not, as was expected, in what is said. Rather it lies in what is expressed—a solidarity of thought behind the Reichsführer's concept of pan-Germanism.

¶ **Symbolic, then,** is that group of frock coats surrounded by uniforms. The diplomats listen eargerly for some statement of German intentions in Central Europe, but the only inkling they have is contained in the statement from Chancellor Hitler, read by District Leader Adolf Wagner, that no pacts with foreign powers are contemplated; that today the Leader is offering his people a "greater Germany . . . a great indissoluble community." There is also the familiar note of condemnation for Jews and Bolshevists; of approbation for Fascist friends; and there are reassurances as to Germany's economic self-sufficiency.

¶ **Hope**—Czechoslovakia is not mentioned. To most diplomats this means, at least, a breathing space for Europe—an opportunity for statesmanship to adjust conditions so that no justifiable "casus belli" may lend itself to the mesmerism of militancy.

¶ **Prague**—The "casus belli" at present ubiquitous is the Czechoslovakia minorities problem. But today, as no definite threat comes echoing from Nuremberg, there seems to be a loosing of tension—as a Monitor writer expresses it: "a cautious optimism"—in official Czech circles. This may be due, however, to a consciousness of having done the utmost and leaving the issue to events. For, while great secrecy pervades the final stage of negotiations between the Czech Government and the Sudeten German leaders, it is reported (Reuters) that Czech concessions include recognition of territorial autonomy for the Sudetens, their equality in the Czechoslovak state, and equality of the German tongue as the official language in the Sudeten area. • It is assumed, in short, that enough concessions to National Socialist Leader Henlein's demands are granted to make any intervention on the part of Germany appear in the light of inexcusable aggression.

¶ **London**—Steaming out of home bases in the British Isles, a formidable array of fighting vessels nose into the North Sea. As they put out, their commanders receive a "last minute" change of instruction. Both the eastern and western approaches of the English Channel are to be closely guarded during the maneuvers. Significant? Fancy that! Of course not. Why, even the British Admiralty declares that the "ten-week fall cruise" is "absolutely normal"; doesn't mean a thing. But wiseacres chuckle. They point over the Channel to France, whence come reports of tens of thousands of troops and thousands of tons of military equipment moving toward the northeastern border, and say: "Neither does the Maginot Line."

• **In short,** the "absolute normality" of Germany's troop maneuvers is matched by the "absolute normality" of French and British, Czechoslovakian and Hungarian military activities. And it makes sense: It's the "absolutely normal" way of informing the other fellow that you're ready to fight. Sometimes he takes the hint, and a temporary peace is won. But peace itself begins in the thinking of men.

City Maintenance Found Drifting to WPA's Hands

Municipal authorities look to Federal job-finding service to attend to repairs and improvements—U. S. policy of unemployment relief leads to transfer of town's street and building burdens.

Is there a trend in the United States today toward increasing reliance by cities upon the Federal Government to finance what once were ordinary municipal activities, through WPA work relief? After three years of Federal participation in work relief under the uniform WPA system, it appears that such a transition is gradually taking place.

A case study made in the City of Boston gives evidence to support such an extraordinary observation. In a series of articles, of which this is the first, general activities of WPA and its increasing ramifications with and influence upon various aspects of municipal government today are discussed.

By Roland Sawyer

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WPA is no longer a Federal agency which simply provides unemployment relief for the nation. Today it serves as a full-fledged department of city government, maintaining, supplementing or expanding regular municipal services under its employment programs.

Under that elastic label, "works projects" WPA has introduced a new and basic trend in city government. Municipal services, once considered purely of local propriety, are now in part or in whole under the protectorship of this new Federal agency.

So inextricably have WPA projects become woven in, about, and around regular functions of a city, that authorities with difficulty define what is, or is not, an eligible WPA project; and because city governments tend to retrench rather than to increase their services, the limits to WPA activities become smaller and smaller.

That WPA has become virtually a regular city agency is due less to aggressive activity on the part of WPA officials than to the willingness of local authorities to wait upon WPA to build streets, repair municipal properties and expand park systems.

In a word, Washington finds that local authorities are frequently disposed to "let Harry do it."

Commenting upon this situation, Harry Hopkins, National WPA Administrator, stated to this newspaper that WPA headquarters in Washington has to be constantly on guard against cities attempting to use the WPA under the guise of work projects, to carry on activities which are strictly normal or regular obligations.

Mr. Hopkins agreed that the Administration's policy to provide a works program as long as there is unemployment has brought about this new trend in local government.

He pointed out that this has been necessary because the real estate tax has failed to provide the revenue to support the Nation's unemployed; and because cities and states have not created this revenue through some other channel, the Federal Government, with its unrestricted tax powers, has been the only agency that could meet the problem.

The increasing reliance by municipalities upon WPA, above and beyond its mere relief activities, has come about as cities everywhere more and more tend to avoid all types of projects of the leaf-raking variety. The efforts of cities today are to concentrate WPA programs upon a "worth-while" basis, operative under blanket projects on a 12-month cycle. Many believe that New York City, with its $200,000,000 WPA program for 1939, takes the leadership in this trend.

Small Budget, Large Activity

That one may appreciate how expansive are WPA programs in large American cities today, a study has been made by the writer of Boston, a large city with a typically extensive WPA program.

This year Boston is operating on the lowest maintenance budget since 1930. Municipal services have not been curtailed nor is city property being neglected; likewise there is no wholesale discharge of city employees. For, simultaneously, Boston is conducting the greatest WPA program it has yet attempted.

Boston is a city of about 800,000 population, in the center of a large metropolitan district of about 2,000,000. It has a municipal pay roll of 20,800; this includes all paid officials and employees in regular city departments, in schools and in the local county which it supports.

Numbers Reach 24,000

WPA workers in Boston employed on projects sponsored by these same departments number over 24,000 this year. Last year the figure was lower, about 19,000. But in 1936 it was near the present level.

Thus for three consecutive years Boston has had as many people working for the city through WPA as on the ~~total city~~ pay roll. This means that there are as many peo-

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President Acts To Rid Party Of Conservatives

Says in his Maryland raid on Tydings he intends to keep Democratic Party liberal.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—The campaign upon which President Roosevelt has admittedly started—a campaign to make the Democratic Party permanently liberal—rested for a moment today as lieutenants took stock of the Maryland situation, and the broader national reaction.

Into Maryland and its conservative "Eastern Sho'," Mr. Roosevelt over Labor Day carried his appeal for a permanent re-alignment of the American party system. Under picturesque surroundings of a deeply rural and placid community life, Mr. Roosevelt's "cavalcade" of polished cars penetrated into Democratic Old Guard strongholds—Salisbury, Crisfield, and Denton—and at the last of these he made his speech heard by radio over the nation. It had both local and national importance.

Locally, Mr. Roosevelt is carrying on his elimination campaign, directed in Maryland against Senator Millard Tydings, a conservative who has repeatedly opposed the New Deal. Mr. Roosevelt's candidate is Representative David J. Lewis, a Maryland Congressman with a record of social legislation. Mr. Roosevelt yesterday had a decidedly mixed reception in the "Eastern Sho'," passing many Tydings banners, and humorously admitting himself that in one instance he had been snubbed by "a middle-aged gentleman who apparently had swallowed a sour pickle." Though the reception was polite and friendly enough it rarely was enthusiastic and many observers who witnessed it believe that Senator Tydings has more than an even chance of overcoming the so-called purge, just as did Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina.

Broad National Aspect

Nationally, the Roosevelt speech had broader implications. It was one step further in the unfoldment of the purpose Mr. Roosevelt apparently firmly decided upon in the period of rest and meditation on his recent sea trip. This is to carry New Deal policies to the country, and to attempt to leave the Democratic Party in 1940 in the hands of a successor who will carry on his own program.

Mr. Roosevelt by one step after another since he returned from his vacation at sea has shown his determination to carry this program through, to name names, and to accept the prospect of local defeats for the presumably larger purpose of ending the Democratic schism by ousting conservatives and unifying the party under his own New Deal banner. The obstacles to the course have already appeared, and they may be illustrated once more in Maryland.

Some Eventualities

1. Direct slaps seem likely, where Mr. Roosevelt has drawn a specific issue—for example Senator Smith was victorious in South Carolina over Mr. Roosevelt's ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Divide Honors in Air Races

Wide World

Col. Roscoe Turner Miss Jacqueline Cochran

Miss Cochran, only woman in the race, defeated a field of men fliers in the Bendix Trophy Race from coast to coast. She started from Burbank, Calif., made a stop at Cleveland, Ohio, flew over Bendix, N. J., and landed at Floyd Bennett Field, New York. Colonel Turner was victor in the Thompson Trophy Race, climax of the National Air Races at Cleveland.

Story on Page 7.

Chile Stands Militantly In Defense of Democracy

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 6 (AP)—Having declared a state of siege, the Chilean Government today asked the Senate for extraordinary powers for six months following the speedy crushing of an armed rebellion of a small group of Chilean National Socialists, very similar in externals to the Nazi coup at Vienna in which Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss was killed. Casualties were put unofficially at 61, and a presidential candidate backed by the Chilean Nazis, Gen. Carlos Ibanez, was arrested as chief conspirator. [Details on page 2.]

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The most serious Right-versus-Left struggle in South America has broken out into petty violence of a menacing order here, and has provoked a stern manifesto from President Alessandri declaring his militant intention of preserving order.

"I understand that systematic contempt for authority constitutes one of the means by which it is proposed to overthrow the legal order in which we live. For this reason I will not refrain from any measure in making it respected, both by those who frankly preach revolt and by those who are pushed towards it by ignorance or passion.

"In so grave an hour for democracy, it is painful to see how its foundations are being undermined by those who daily exalt it in their speeches. Convinced, perhaps, more fully than they are of its virtues, I understand that the respect for certain principles is an essential condition of its existence. In saying, therefore, that I will at all costs make the principle of authority respected, I am not confusing my charge with my person but am honoring my convictions, and with them I am safeguarding Chilean democracy."

Cause of Warning

Serious incidents in the Chamber of Deputies, which on several recent occasions have turned it into something closely resembling a beargarden, gave rise to this declaration. It was issued the day after Luis Salas Romo, Premier and Minister of Interior, had been the victim of aggression by Opposition Leftist Deputies during a Chamber session.

The tenor of the statement indicates a serious political situation. A bitter election struggle is in progress, of a Right versus Left variety, the first of its kind in South America.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Hitler Bars Pacts; Food Supply Solved; Prague's New Plan

Yielding by Czechs to most of the Sudeten demands indicated in Prague reports.

Proclamation read at the Nuremberg rally claims big gains in economic field.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 6—A new series of definite proposals, reported to contain even greater concessions by the Czech Government to their autonomy-seeking Sudeten Germans, has been drafted as the result of negotiations between Prague officials and the German minority leaders.

Although no details of the new program have been announced, there are persistent and apparently well-founded reports that Czechoslovakia has agreed to almost all of the "demands" made by Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, in his eight-point speech in Karlsbad April 24.

There are, however, certain reservations. The right of the National Socialists to "complete liberty" for the propagation of their political ideology within Czechoslovakia is understood to have been refused. But it is apparent that the Czechs have more fully defined the cantonal autonomy which has been offered in satisfaction of the Sudetens' desires.

[A Reuters dispatch to London listed three "principles" believed agreed to by the Czechs—recognition of territorial autonomy of the Sudeten-German regions, full equality for Sudetens within the Czechoslovak State and equality for the German language throughout the Sudeten area.]

Definition of Henlein's Demands

Autonomy and equality were among Herr Henlein's Karlsbad demands. These questions are still in need of precise definition. But it is understood that an acceptable definition of Herr Henlein's terms such as "legal personality" has been drawn up by the Government.

However, in contrast with the improving official attitude, Sudeten-German leaders in speaking at border towns during the week end showed considerable stiffening of attitude which later has been further borne out by an official communiqué issued by that party.

They stated that the Sudeten-German Party not only stands unreservedly by Herr Henlein's Karlsbad points but demands their immediate and complete carrying into effect.

Public in Calm Mood

One Sudeten-German speaker demanded the removal of all Czechs imported into the Sudeten-German districts since 1918 before Herr Henlein's proposals could be justly carried out.

Public opinion remains calm here, despite news of French activity on the Franco-German frontier. It is held that the problem has now definitely been transferred to the in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 6 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler made no mention of Czechoslovakia in his proclamation today to the tenth annual National Socialist Congress, disappointing anxious European statesmen who had hoped for an inkling of Germany's intentions in Central Europe.

Almost his whole 5,000-word proclamation dealt with the domestic condition of Germany, particularly economically, which the Führer assured his followers was so healthy that the Nation "will be without worries for food for years to come."

Through the voice of District Leader Adolf Wagner, who read the Führer's proclamation in Congress Hall, Herr Hitler repudiated any intention of forming a pact with foreign powers.

"I have never had nor have this intention," the Reichschancellor declared.

The statement was cheered thunderously.

"Greater Germany" Offered

Instead, he declared he was offering the people a "greater Germany"—referring to the absorption last March 13 of Austria—and the union of "six and a half million Germans who today spiritually unite here . . . stronger than ever . . . in a great indissoluble community."

Besides his brief denial of any intention of aligning Germany in a pact, the Chancellor's only allusions to foreign affairs were an evident reference to Italy's newly-begun anti-Jewish measures and a denunciation of the "international Jewish world enemy."

Herr Hitler linked the "Jewish virus" with the "world pest" of Bolshevism.

"More threatening than ever," he said, "the Bolshevist danger of the destruction of nations rises above this world."

With 21 Italian Fascists in the audience, headed by Roberto Farinacci, Former Secretary of the Fascist Party, the führer lauded the "mutual spiritual conception" which "leads us more and more humanely together."

He expressed joy that "another great European power . . . shares the same conception and with admirable determination has drawn the most far-reaching conclusions."

House in Order, He Says

Greater Germany, its inner strength and the annexation of Austria, provided his main themes.

Germany's house is in order, he declared, and he advised the democracies to follow the Reich's example if they wanted to revive world trade.

The proclamation was the formal opening of the Congress.

"We went to Nuremberg this year more deeply moved than ever before," the document read.

"For many years the Party conventions have not only been a festival of joy and pride but have become one of inner consciousness.

"The old fighters come here in joyful hope and see again many old acquaintances of the long struggle for power and thus they greet themselves in this city as fighting comrades of the greatest German revolution. This year for the first time the circle has been drawn much wider (referring to Austria).

New German Citizens

"The National Socialist Reich has absorbed new German fellow citizens. Many of them are in our midst for the first time in this sacred hour . . . It was in these months 20 years ago that Germany's internal decay began. It was not an external enemy that broke our front but a creeping poison in the interior that started the decay.

"The weakness of a half-way government thus became the greatest catastrophe for the people and state in our history. A few months later Germany already seemed lost forever. A period of deepest depression and shameful discouragement for our people had begun.

"One year after this catastrophe a new symbol arose from the chaos of misfortune and dispair. Destiny had called me to carry this. Four years later the first Party convention of the National Socialist movement was held . . . now we meet again for the tenth time. What, however, my fellow citizens, has become of Germany!

"Does it not nearly seem as if des-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Universities Warned by Expert On Training for Public Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—American Universities were warned today by Dr. Lewis Meriam, of the Brookings Institution, not to put too much stress on special training for careers in government.

Positions paying substantial salaries are relatively few compared with the large number of university students who may be led to devote years preparing for them, Dr. Meriam concluded in a study of public personnel problems.

Contrasting conditions in the American public service with those in Great Britain, the Brookings authority holds that the great diversity of university and college curricula in this country as well as an aversion to an administrative "caste" would make difficult the establishment of a separate administrative career service here.

Dr. Meriam discussed the increasing tendency of states and smaller political units to establish residence qualifications for employees, stating that this tends to make government service less attractive. The employee seeking a career in the public service sometimes finds arbitrary geographical obstacles to his progress which do not exist in private industry.

In analyzing social security developments as they relate to government employees, the study points out that the government employee, depending on his retirement pension for old-age security, is penalized if he leaves the service before retirement age. It is suggested that the service would be improved if means could be found for proportionate retirement benefits to employees who left the service before the specified age.

The study surveys problems of public personnel over a broad field from the standpoint of the administrator. It contains arguments for and against a single civil service administrator, instead of the present three-person commission, and the conclusion is reached that the commission should be retained.

New Slum Clearance Drive Gets Under Way in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain has just completed one five-year plan, and has started out immediately on another.

The picks and hammers of house-razers have hacked their way to the end of the first great slum-clearance program, initiated in July, 1933.

But they have not stopped, for a further slum-clearance program has been superimposed on the first.

The first program envisaged the demolition of 280,000 houses. The second scheme is to bring the total to 430,000.

Since 1933, more than 800,000 persons have been taken out of tumbledown slum houses and provided with airy new homes.

A new era in rural housing has also been opened up by a new Act of Parliament, which provides a subsidy of £10 per house for 40 years for the general housing needs of the agricultural population.

According to the nineteenth annual report of the Ministry of Health, department in charge of building, private enterprise has been particularly active during the past 12 months. It "has been of increasing benefit to members of the working classes by providing a large number of houses of low rateable value with a growing proportion among them of houses for letting as compared with the number built for sale."

The number of houses built with State assistance during the year July, 1937-July, 1938, was 257,081.

Wilhelmina Joins Her Nation In Review of 40-Year Reign

By the Associated Press

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6—Wilhelmina, for 40 years a reigning queen, came in triumph yesterday to proud, joyous Amsterdam for a two-day jubilee celebration.

"These 40 years have been glad years," the Queen told a congregation of 2,000 who had gathered in historic New Church, where Wilhelmina acceded to the throne.

She praised the firmness and tenacity of her people which she said had enabled them to overcome past difficulties and made them respected by the world.

Act With Energy

"When working it is necessary not to disguise realities but to see them as they are, to accept whatever they bring and to act with energy with heads erect awaiting times to come," she declared.

Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne of the Netherlands on the passing of her father, William III, Nov. 23, 1890, but her independent reign, the longest of any living European monarch, did not begin until she was 18.

The Queen arrived from The Hague at the little Haarlemmermeer Station in Amsterdam's outskirts.

"God spare our Queen for the House of Orange and for the Fatherland," cried the Burgomaster, W. de Vlugt, who received her in the station building with his Aldermen and Councillors.

Honor Guard

The famed Toonkunst choir welcomed the Queen with songs in the Station Square amid honor guards of troops and students.

Guns of a warship in the harbor roared a salute as the Royal procession moved toward the heart of the city with the Queen riding in a state carriage drawn by six horses and escorted by cavalry detachments.

Representatives of 650 Amsterdam corporations marched with flying banners in the parade to historic Dam square, which was a blaze of brilliant decorations.

Crown Princess Juliana and her

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Godfried de Groot, Amsterdam

Queen Wilhelmina

British Like Silent Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Despite the fact that every cinema in the country has now installed "talkie" apparatus, English film audiences are still laughing at the slapstick comedies of Chester Conklin, Ben Turpin, and Ford Sterling, and at pictures which feature Charlie Chaplin.

Manchester has what is believed to be the only firm of film dealers in the country whose activities are confined to the old "silents."

Clubs in various parts of the country and cinemas which provide special children's matinées often favor a show of old "silents," ranging from comedies to Western thrillers.

Still being shown is "The Life of Christ," made in France four decades ago. One cinema manager in the North of England shortly intends to stage a week's show of nothing but old "silents."

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'Snow White' Rated at Top Of World's Folklore Tales

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 6 (AP)—"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" rates at the top of 2,000 stories which, an Indiana University survey shows, comprise all the separate folk tales in the world.

The survey was made by one of the recognized folklore experts in the world, Stith Thompson, Professor of English. He is President of the American Folklore Society.

"Snow White's" standing is due to richness of its motifs. There are, Professor Thompson said, 4,000 to 5,000 motifs in folklore tales. "Snow White" has seven of the most comprehensive.

First is the motif of the cruel stepmother. Hansel and Gretel, which also rates near the top in folklore, likewise has this motif.

Motif two in "Snow White" is the favorite youngest child. This is the Cinderella motif.

Magic Mirror Motif

Third is the clairvoyant, or magic mirror. This one, Professor Thompson said, is uncommon and its principal example is Snow White.

Fourth is the question, who is the most beautiful in the world. This is a common motif in tales of brides of kings and princes.

Fifth is the kindly dwarfs. The motif is common to folk tales and always illustrates the principle of the awkward, lowly or old who return kindness for ridicule.

Sixth is dwarfs as miners. The idea of associating the underworld with dwarfs is of Germanic origin. Dwarfs in folklore frequently guard buried treasure.

Seventh is the compassionate executioner. This motif perhaps came from the Bible.

Folklore and Movies

Folklore tales, Professor Thompson said, tell the story of a few great human feelings. They are the former equivalents of the movies. One of these human sentiments is the fate of the lowly person, who shows up best in the end.

The tales favor luck in its power to outdo planning. Rewards and punishments are matters of great concern in folklore. The good are rewarded, the evil punished. Unnatural cruelty is common. Finally the villan is usually killed in the same way he tried to kill the hero.

At least 50 of the American Indian folklore tales, Professor Thompson said, are borrowed from European stories. Cinderella is one of the latter. The real Indian tales do not have social stratification. They run more to the supernatural. Thus an Indian heroine chooses a star for a husband.

African folk tales also have borrowed considerably from the European.

Ancient India was once thought the source of European tales. This, said Professor Thompson, is not verified. The East Indian tales, he reported, love cleverness and wild, supernatural events involving high conflicts.

Professor Thompson said that the total motifs in the written word, when to folk tales are added ballads, tradition and literature, exceed 20,000.

'Blarney Stones' Shipped to U. S.

LONDON (AP)—Ten tons of "Blarney stone" were shipped to the United States from Liverpool, Sept. 3.

The stone, quarried near Blarney Castle, was said to have been bought by an American syndicate to begin building a reproduction of the castle in Los Angeles.

It was the syndicate's second choice. Sir George Colthurst, owner of Blarney Castle, Cork, Ireland, spurned an offer of $500,000 for loan of its historic kissing rock for one year.

The offer was made through a London firm which would not give the names of the American promoters who proposed to show it at the New York World's Fair next year and then take it on tour to charge $1 a kiss.

Nobody seems to know why the Blarney stone is kissed or why it is supposed to impart "sweet eloquent persuasiveness." Legendary lore of the Celtic people sheds no light on the origin of the custom.

But, Blarney or no Blarney, the stone is one of the great tourist attractions of Cork and, at 25 cents a back-tortuous kiss, provides Sir George with thousands of dollars of revenue a year.

In the Boston Section:

Sales Promotion Campaign starts.

Rare copies of Lewis Carroll's works on exhibition at Widener Library.

Secretary of Labor Perkins says "Red menace" is exaggerated.

Boston Transcript asks U. S. Court for right to reorganize.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Hitler Bars Foreign Alliances

(Continued from Page 1)

tiny prescribed this road for the German people and the Reich in order to purify and ripen us all for this greater community of all Germans which alone in all the future is to be looked upon as a prerequisite for the continuation of our people? . . .

"Perhaps in the future one may speak a miracle which destiny worked on us. Be it as it may, at the beginning of this miracle stood belief! The belief in the eternal German Nation."

Only the belief in the German soldier and the "steel core" of German farmers and laborers, Herr Hitler said, gave him courage to carry on his fight for the liberation of Germany in the face of many difficulties.

Rudolf Hess, Herr Hitler's deputy in Party affairs, opened the Congress. This was followed by the customary reading of the names of all men who had died for the National Socialist cause since the founding of the Party.

Julius Streicher, National Socialist leader for the Nuremberg district, followed Herr Hess on the program. Herr Wagner, Governor of Bavaria, who traditionally reads Herr Hitler's message, came next.

Lack of Man Power

Lack of man power in industry and on the soil is "Germany's only economic worry," the proclamation declared.

"If I see in the lack of man power the only economic difficulty in Germany, this is Germany's only economic difficulty," he said.

He gave two reasons—the abundance of the 1938 harvest and the energetic measures of Field Marshal Hermann Göring, to whom Herr Hitler entrusted the four-year plan for achieving German economic self-sufficiency.

It said that these have made it possible to enter the new year with great reserves despite bad crops of past years.

"With these supplies and the rich yields of this year's crops," Herr Hitler declared, "we will be without worries for food for years to come.

"However, we want to remain careful and collect a reserve of bread grain which will protect us under all circumstances from need." He said the four-year plan was showing "astonishing results."

Herr Hitler sarcastically remarked that Germany had been "relieved in a painful manner of the nonsense of so-called gold currency and gold coverage, thanks to the efforts of our enemies."

He said this had been replaced by the "primitive National Socialist economic and currency policy which permits us, in a time of general currency swindles, to keep the value—that is the buying power—of the German mark stable. . . .

"While at the same time in democracies wages and prices chase each other in a wild fury as production declines steadily, National Socialist economic leadership shows a picture of continuously increasing production and, thus, the picture of permanent growth of consumption and stable currency."

Herr Hitler praised German industry for its absence of strikes. He said he was contributing his share to improving world trade by keeping German production at a high tempo.

"World trade will not be revived," he said, "through seemingly learned but in reality meaningless phrases of democratic statesmen; it can only be aided through the putting into order of the slowly dying economic life of their own democracies."

From economics the Reichsführer switched to his favorite theme, Bolshevism, for his concluding remarks. He said:

"More threatening than ever the Bolshevist danger of the destruction of nations rises above this world. A thousand-fold we see the activity of the Jewish virus in this world pest.

"I think I can say in my name and in yours how deeply happy we are in the face of the fact that another great European power, out of its own experience, its own decision and on its own road, shares the same conception and with admirable determination has drawn the most far-reaching conclusions."

[Here Hitler was thought to have referred to Italy's recently announced anti-Jewish measures.]

Even if the Fascist and National Socialist revolutions were born independently, Herr Hitler said, "it is fortunate for all of us to find this mutual spiritual conception and position, which in this world of unreason and destruction leads us more and more humanely together."

Austria Loses Crown Jewels

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 6 (AP)—Crown jewels of the Holy Roman Empire have been returned after 142 years from Vienna to this ancient city, the favorite residence of German sovereigns during the late Middle Ages.

The National Socialists symbolized thereby the union of Austria with Germany on the occasion of the annual party convention which began Sept. 5.

From 1424 to 1796, the jewels were treasured in a shrine here. Then they were moved to Prague to keep them out of French hands, and finally to Vienna where they remained after 1806.

The Crown of the Holy Roman Empire, going back to the days of Charlemagne, comprises eight gold plaques richly ornamented with emeralds and sapphires. Also among the relics are an imperial orb dating from the Twelfth Century, a sword of Charlemagne, and a coronation robe. Franz II of Hapsburg, who abdicated as Holy Roman Emperor in 1806 at Napoleon's demand, was the last wearer of the crown jewels.

With members of Adolf Hitler's elite guard forming a guard of honor, the jewels were placed in a glass shrine in the Nuremberg City Hall.

Wilson Attends

BERLIN (AP)—The United States was represented at the Nuremberg Congress of the National Socialist Party by its Ambassador for the first time.

Hugh R. Wilson, United States Ambassador to Germany, was among 45 diplomats who went to the Congress as Chancellor Adolf Hitler's personal guests. Last year, Prentiss Gilbert, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy, was ordered to attend over the protest of William C. Dodd, then America Ambassador.

The diplomats, including 10 ambassadors, 22 ministers and 13 chargés d'Affaires, were the largest group ever to accept Herr Hitler's invitation. The group was housed in two special sleeping-car trains.

Sudeten Congress

LONDON (AP)—A Reuters (British News Agency) dispatch from Prague said the Sudeten German Party had decided to conduct on Oct. 15 at Aussig, Czechoslovakia, a congress similar to the Nazi convention now in progress in Nuremberg, Germany.

Germans Abroad Told to Preserve Fatherland Ties

STUTTGART, Germany, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, closed the Germans Abroad Congress here Sept. 4 with the admonition to "be loyal to your guest land but keep your love for us."

Twenty thousand German dwellers in foreign lands who spent a week attending the sessions, heard Dr. Goebbels attack democracies and the foreign press. He accused the latter of envy and malice and "lying slanders."

Of democracies, Dr. Goebbels said: "Outside this country pharisaical regrets are heard that nothing is left in Germany of the democratic spirit. We adopted the highest form of democracy by deciding our people should be ruled by the best of its sons."

U. S. Army to Add 8,000 Men in '39 To Man Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army wants 8,000 more enlisted men next year to man the new planes, tanks, and antiaircraft guns now being made.

Informed persons disclosed Sept. 4 that the War Department has included in its budget estimates for the fiscal year, starting next July 1, a request for funds to pay 173,000 men instead of the present 165,000.

Congress this year increased the regular Army's strength by 3,000 men, but officials contended this was far from sufficient to meet requirements of the near future.

Of the proposed increase, about 3,000 would go to new antiaircraft regiments, of which the Army hopes to have 34 fully organized and equipped in the next few years. Others would be allocated to the air corps and other branches.

When the air corps reaches its full quota of 2,320 modern planes by mid-1940, Congress has been told, it will need 24,988 enlisted men to man and service them. In anticipation of the additional requirements, Congress authorized an increase in strength to 21,500, and President Roosevelt is empowered to increase this to 24,725.

In addition to the increase in enlisted men, the War Department wants authorization to increase to 1,304 the number of reserve corps pilots on extended active duty.

France Moves Reserves

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP) — France moved an undisclosed number of its 8,000,000 trained reserves toward German frontier fortifications yesterday as a "precautionary measure" in connection with a concentration of German troops in the Reich's new defense works.

The War Ministry announced that "certain reserves" had been called to the colors after Germany had sent an estimated 60,000 troops into the new Seigfried line of fortifications, lying just opposite France's famed underground Maginot Line.

Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, conferred at length with Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, as well as the Rumanian Minister, the French Minister to Yugoslavia, and Count René de St. Quentin, the Ambassador to the United States.

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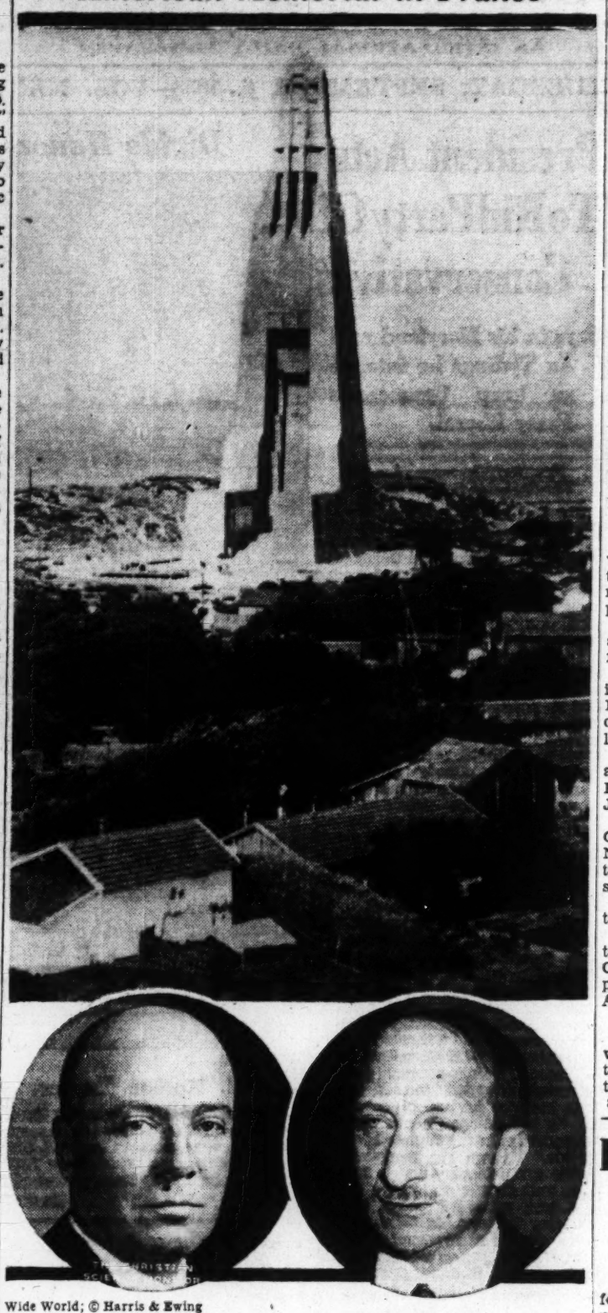
American Memorial in France



Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Service in Two Wars Recalled

This shaft, unveiled Sept. 4 by the American Ambassador to France, William C. Bullitt (left), and the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet (right), stands on the site whence General Lafayette departed for America in 1777, and where the first American troops landed in 1917 for service in the World War.

French Ask U. S. Peace Aid

POINTE DE GRAVE, France, Sept. 6 (AP)—Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet appealed to the United States Sept. 4 to "help us safeguard and organize peace."

M. Bonnet and William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, spoke at the dedication of a towering monument on a wind-swept hook of land at the mouth of Gironde River to the United States' participation in the World War.

The Foreign Minister, referring to the tension over Czechoslovakia, linked solidarity between France and the United States with the close co-operation of France and Great Britain.

"I have been moved but not surprised often to hear your compatriots tell me that if France were again attacked they would come to her defense," M. Bonnet, speaking first, declared.

"But that is not what we want of you. It is not our desire that anyone help us in case of war, for we do not want war. It is our desire that you help us safeguard and organize peace."

Mr. Bullitt had caused a sensation at a banquet in the Bordeaux City Hall the previous night when he declared extemporaneously that France and the United States were "united in war as in peace."

But when the Ambassador followed M. Bonnet to the rostrum Sept. 4 he declared that "no human being could undertake to state or to prophesy whether or not the United States would become involved" in a general European war.

Tens of thousands, including high French Government officials, heard the addresses which were punctuated by salvos fired from the French cruiser Gloire and destroyers Bordelais and Trombe, cruising just off the shore.

French-American friendship, M. Bonnet declared, "gains in fervor when other people are associated with it."

As "proof," he asked when the close ties between the nations were "more evident than today" and "when relations between France and Britain had been closer."

M. Bonnet said France "did not seek to hide the gravity of the Czechoslovakian problem."

He expressed hope that the crisis could be solved by the world's desire for peace, recognition by Prague and Berlin of "their international responsibility" and by the co-operation of France and Britain.

He added, however, that France would remain faithful "in any event" to all its engagements and treaties. His statement was interpreted generally as a reaffirmation of France's pledge to fulfill its treaty obligation to aid Czechoslovakia in event of invasion.

Mr. Bullitt suggested the possibility of an international agreement for the abolition of bombing planes and asked, if such an accord were reached, if it might not also be possible to conclude "a general treaty of limitation of armaments."

French Expect End to Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 6 — Despite the French Government's action in cancelling all Army leaves and calling up certain types of reservists so as to bring its frontier fortifications up to full strength, public opinion in France remains not only calm but definitely hopeful.

"According to latest information, the general situation seems to be moving toward a marked relaxation of tension," an official Government communiqué declares today.

News from Prague to the effect that the Czechoslovak Government has agreed on far-reaching concessions to the Sudeten Germans along lines of a federal régime has tended to confirm this favorable impression.

It is semi-officially stated here that the new Czech proposals come very close to granting demands contained in the eight points laid down by the Sudeten German leader Konrad Henlein at Karlsbad on April 24 last. It is believed they stop short of giving the Sudetens "full liberty to profess German nationality and the National Socialist ideals and they keep foreign affairs in hands of a central authority."

French Governmental cirlces do not hesitate to say that these latest concessions go as far as Prague could reasonably be expected to go, and that they give to both Herr Henlein and Reichführer Adolph Hitler all that they could reasonably ask. They are felt here to provide a basis of possible agreement unless Berlin is determined to accept nothing short of annexation of the Sudeten area to the Reich.

Some quarters expressed the conviction that Germany will refuse even the present proposals, and that this apprehension underlies the precautionary measures taken by the Government during the week end.

Officially, however, it is declared that the security moves are normal and "inevitable" precautions made necessary "as a result of the international situation and in consequence of important re-enforcements of all effectives and material made by Germany on our northeastern frontiers."

In fact, steps taken by the French Government can hardly be called even partial mobilization since no class of reservists has been called up in its entirety. Only certain troops trained to man the Maginot Line along the German frontier, especially experienced technicians, have been summoned.

At the same time, all leave for officers and men in the Army air force have been cancelled. The commendable calm with which the French people have received these measures is significant. There is no doubt that the whole nation is united behind the Government.

British Navy Heads North

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Some 50 warships of Britain's home fleet steamed out of Portsmouth and other home bases today for cruise of 10 weeks in the North Sea.

The 33,500-ton battleship Nelson, flagship of Admiral Sir Charles M. Forbes, Fleet Commander-in-Chief, led the procession of fighting ships northward.

Until Nov. 17 the fleet will operate from its old World War bases, Invergordon, Rosyth and Scapa Flow—the last famous for the sinking there of Germany's wartime fleet. (The rebuilt German Navy began "routine" maneuvers in another part of the North Sea Aug. 26.)

For the first time the fleet had with it the aircraft carrier, Argus, carrying radio-controlled "Queen Bee" planes, targets for actual anti-aircraft fire.

The Admiralty announced a last minute change in the program of the cruise—described as the usual annual fall exercises—to make sure that both the eastern and western approaches to the English Channel will be closely guarded during the next two weeks.

Soviet Army Maneuvers

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP)—Soviet Russia's customary district Army maneuvers have started quietly.

Marshal Clement Voroshiloff, Commissar of Defense, reviewed war games in the Moscow zone, Sept. 5.

The big autumn exercises are usually held later in September. Nothing has been disclosed officially concerning the plans of the maneuvers or where they will be held.

Belgium Recalls King

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Belgian Cabinet, notified that France had called up Army reserves, asked King Leopold yesterday to return immediately from vacation in Italy.

Chile: Militant Stand for Democracy

Chilean Nazi putsch is speedily crushed by Federal police after Santiago outbreak.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 6 (AP)—A Chilean Nazi putsch expired before a hail of Federal police bullets, hand grenades, machine gun, artillery and tank fire, here yesterday.

For more than three hours the center of Santiago was kept in turmoil after Chilean Nazis, who wear brown overalls as a uniform, seized the National University which faces the Presidential Palace, and the 10-story Workers Insurance Building which commands the Palace at the rear.

But 3½ hours after the Carabineros—Federal police—had swung into action with their heavy weapons it was all over despite the blaze of fire from small arms which the Nazis let loose.

80 Nazi Arrested

After putting down the Nazi adventure which Carabinero officers termed "mad" because it lacked numerical strength and military support, the results were:

More than 80 Nazis were under arrest after running up the white flag over the two buildings.

Gen. Carlos Ibanez, a candidate in the elections Oct. 25 to succeed President Alessandri and with whose candidacy the Nazi Putsch was believed connected, was under arrest.

Also under arrest was his chief aide, Col. Tobias Barros, whom President Alessandri cashiered last January.

An order for the arrest of Jorge Gonzalez von Maree, leader of the Nazis and the only Nazi Deputy in the National Chamber, had been issued.

A state of siege was declared by the Government.

The putsch, discovered prematurely, neared its end when the Carabineros had a 75 millimeter field piece set up on the tree-lined Avenida Alameda de las Delicias.

Door Battered Down

Gunners calmly fired two shells which battered down the main doors to the university. The Nazis hoisted the white flag as the federal police—all picked men and army veterans—aided by tanks and supporting fire dashed across the square and into the building. Fifty Nazi youths, many of them wounded, were arrested inside.

Police then began a systematic clearing out of the insurance building, fighting their way from floor to floor.

Chile has been preparing for national elections to choose a new President to succeed President Alessandri who under the Constitution cannot succeed himself.

Gustavo Ross, financier and former Minister of Finance, is one of the strongest candidates and had the backing of President Alessandri. He is regarded as a conservative.

Leading Candidates

His leading opponent has been Pedro Aguirre, a teacher, formerly one of President Alessandri's ministers, and a veteran member of the House of Deputies. Señor Aguirre has the support of the "popular front," embracing radical, socialist, and communist parties.

Gen. Carlos Ibanez, former President, who has considerable influence in the army, also is a prominent candidate. He is said to have the support of the Chilean Nazi group, and wings of the Socialists and Communists.

President Alessandri when serving his first term was overthrown by General Ibanez in 1920, but returned to take the office in March, 1925. General Ibanez was elected to the office in July, 1927, and served four years before being overthrown and succeeded by Pedro Opazo.

A succession of juntas and Provisional Presidents ruled until President Alessandri was elected on Oct. 23, 1932.

159 Sent to Prison For Brazil Putsch

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 6 The 24-hour trial of 175 integralists (Fascists) charged with assaulting public buildings and private residences in the abortive putsch of May 11 ended Sept. 3 with 159 of the defendants sentenced to prison terms, severest of which was 10 years. Sixteen were acquitted.

Alessandri issues stern warning of intention to preserve order at all odds.

(Continued from Page 1)

The conservative forces have selected, possibly, a provocative candidate; the Popular Front have adopted, certainly, provocative tactics. The acts complained of by President Alessandri have resulted in loss of parliamentary prestige and, what is more to be feared, inclined a weary and disgusted section of the electorate towards acceptance of any form of "strong" government that guarantees discipline and security. Matters have not yet reached the dictatorship stage, and it is hoped that the dignified manifesto of the President, showing that promoters of disorder cannot shelter themselves indefinitely under the cloak of parliamentary immunity, will produce political reason and peace.

The President said:

"Public opinion has been informed of the grave events that occurred in the Chamber. Without the least provocation, without even the excuse of a debate in which the Minister of Interior took part, he was attacked by a Deputy of the Radical Party and a disturbance created in which blows and insults were exchanged.

"A few days previously another Radical Deputy committed a similar offense within the Congress premises. These events are not isolated nor are they without connection. On May 21, when I was carrying out a public duty in the presence of the authorities of the State and resident diplomatic corps, certain elements which the country knows and repudiates attempted to obstruct the realization of the act.

"We are, then, faced with a systematic attempt to overthrow the lawful regime by audacity and violence. While I remain at the head of the State I will not permit this. I have a higher duty to fulfil, and that is to hand over to my successor, after six years of sacrifices, the old norms restored which made it great, which consisted in placing above the passions of some and the jealousies of others, the restraint of the Constitution and the Law.

Farm Reforms in Hungary Linked to Army Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Sept. 6—Agrarian reform of a sweeping nature, together with compulsary military training and measures for speedy rearmament, are included in a program just presented to the Hungarian people by Premier Bela Imredy.

The program, which was announced after an eight-day Cabinet meeting, some of the sittings lasting almost all night, is characterized as the most radical attempt at reconstruction of Hungary's social and political life since the Communist revolution of 1919.

The Premier announced his plans only nine days after he and the Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy had returned from their spectacular visit to Berlin—a visit which had left the Hungarian people in a state of unusual concern, many fearing that their leaders had submitted too much to German pressure. The press has been trying to bring what it terms the country's "hysteria and panic" under control.

The Premier's declaration to 35,000 farmers, miners, and war veterans assembled at the Kapsovar football field to hear his program was favorably received. On the other hand the Hungary Nazis gave every evidence of disappointment at its terms.

In foreign affairs, the Premier declared, Hungary goes unequivocably with those powers which are for treaty revision. Czechoslovakia he said, must be completely made over and Hungary could only be bound to the Kellogg Pact if Hungarian minorities were properly treated. He added that Hungary's "friendship with Italy and Germany is directed against no one. Proof of this is our better understanding with the Little Entente"—in reference to the agreement of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania on Aug. 23 to allow Hungary to scrap the arms limitations imposed on her by the Trianon peace treaty.

As to the agrarian reforms a radical attempt will be made toward the distributing of great estates. Although actual possession is not intended to be changed, more than a quarter of all large holdings are to be placed at the disposal of small farmers through a system of leasing. The program also includes the confiscation of property upon decease of childless couples.

These steps mean that from now on ambitious and capable peasants will be able to cultivate two million more acres of land than heretofore. There will also be sweeping reforms in the realms of social insurance, wages, taxation, public sanitation, and recreation. A serious effort is to be made to diminish the enormous differences among classes and to unify the Hungarian people.

The rich are to lose some of their privileges, the poor are to be more favored. There is to be discipline with co-operation.

The reforms are also understood to include measures to check Jewish influence and swift government action against revolutionary Nazi influences. Together with the social reforms, obligatory military service is to be almost immediately introduced, along with a pre-military and post-military training of the civil defense corps. A national militia will be formed of former service men. Compulsory labor camps will be inaugurated.

The Premier is understood to be introducing some of the methods used in Italy and Germany, partly with a view to increasing Hungary's power and partly as a means of checking the advance of a revolutionary National Socialism.

In presenting his reforms he declared: "Here are the reforms for which you yearned. Here is the revolution of which you have dreamed. Come and help me re-create Hungary."

The general feeling here is that Premier Imredy is a strong personality and that his regime is the chief hope against disorders and upheavals.

Queen Mary Visits Fair at Glasgow, Plans Return Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Sept. 5—Queen Mary paid a visit to the Glasgow Exhibition today.

On Sept. 9 the Queen Mother is to return here for yet another view of the great Empire Fair. On both occasions she is making use of the Royal Suite first used by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth when they opened the Exhibition last May.

The suite might be termed quite aptly the "Scottish" Royal Suite, as it was designed by a Scottish artist, decorated by a Glasgow firm, and utilizes furniture and fabrics made in Scotland as far as practicable.

The lounge has a ceiling covered completely with "Glamis" fabric, woven within a few miles of Queen Elizabeth's family home, Glamis Castle, in the Angus country.

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Extra Days at Guam Interest Air Travelers

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-fourth in a Series of Articles

IN THE AIR—"Come back soon and spend a week with us," called out the airport manager as I ducked into the Pan American plane two mornings ago at Guam for the flight to Wake Island.

"The Governor of Guam is mighty sorry you are leaving because he wanted to show you his garden this afternoon," sighed the same manager as I set forth again yesterday morning for Wake.

The airplane came back two days ago because the weather was fine and yesterday because it was unpromising, which has given the passengers of the China Clipper two extra days to observe the United States Navy playing guardian to the brown-skinned Chamorro wards of Uncle Sam.

On the day of our first start the pilot spent an hour taxiing back and forth through every possible channel vainly trying to find a puff of breeze to lift the plane so that it could clear the heavy swells over the coral-reef necklace of Guam. So presently the passengers were disembarking again at Guam, unpacking in the rooms where they already had spent one night, and organizing golf games, fishing expeditions and picnics.

Head Winds for 400 Miles

Yesterday the reason for the return was different. The passengers watched eagerly out of the windows to see the plane make an end of its bumping on the face of the water for that first quiet second which means that it is rising in the air. The wind was right and the water was smooth. We sailed gaily off congratulating one another that this time at least our 4 o'clock call had not been in vain.

But we bucked head winds for 400 miles and then were informed that the weather around Wake Island was not propitious. The plane was turned around and headed back to Guam with not a word of complaint from the cabins. Eager as was every passenger to arrive at his destination there was general approval of a policy which would sacrifice speed record, gasoline, and additional hotel service in order to avoid risk.

We felt a bit silly this time as we trooped back up the slick black and white barge in the harbor of Sumai to face a staff of men who had been up for three days and nights, taking care of the plane, making it ready for each new flight, looking after passengers and smilingly offering us their aid on fishing trips and golf and tennis and automobile rides.

A Choice of Trips

"A bother," repeated one of them. "I should say not. Just leave your plane luncheons behind you. There is a fresh hot luncheon waiting for you at the mess hall and after that trips wherever you like to go."

We "liked to go" pretty much everywhere on this island which in the sixteenth century Magellan claimed for Seville and where Spanish galleons on the Mexico-to-Manila trade route used to put in for supplies. Historians differ as to where Magellan actually landed, whether at Talafofo where you can climb down 365 feet on a bamboo ladder to see mysterious writings as yet undeciphered, or at the little oblong beach at Umatac where the teachers of Guam have put up a monument to the explorer.

Since the caves can only be reached by a carabao trail, and the wallowings of a water buffalo are not exactly the easiest things to follow, and since the ladder stretches a long way down, I personally choose to pay my respects to Magellan at Umatac, driving there by winding roads through the jungle or "bontoc" lined with feathery ipil trees, picturesque palms, and the glossy leaves of bananas, with the coconut palm everywhere. Now and then we passed a Chamorro mounted on a two-wheeled carabao cart, or we spun through a village of thatched bamboo huts before which there would be mats with corn parching in the dust of the roadside, or a heap of copra drying, or a piece of turtle shell over a fire in which sea water was being coaxed to give up its salt.

Land of Light Taxes

We stopped to cut some fresh pineapples from a garden and to gather a bunch of tiny bananas, welcomed by the gentle, smiling family. Chamorros do precious little worrying. A plot of ground costs around $40. The annual tax is 50 cents an acre and $2 per man. Food grows pretty much of itself. There is fish to be had if one is in the mood for so much exertion. The sanitary inspectors see to it that the houses are kept clean and the United States Marines police each village. Living is a comfortable and easy affair in Guam.

If one wants diversion in addition to outdoor recreation, there are movies at the Service Club or the Marine Barracks, or in the public theater at Agaña, the Capital, which advertises that it is cleaned and dusted daily "most completely," that it is 10 degrees cooler than the outside temperature and, lastly, that it has a policy of showing only clean pictures.

As for the Pan American Airways hotel, it affords a splendid introduction to the similar services on Wake and Midway Islands. Where no hotels were before there have sprung up immaculately clean and painted buildings, screened, gardened, a bathroom to each bedroom, soft beds, and food which would be a credit to any hotel anywhere. Coming from the United States the hotels would seem attractive, but coming from the Far East they spell an almost forgotten luxury of ice and fresh vegetables, of steaks and chops and butterscotch pie. And best of all a heartwarming friendliness.

Wake is rising now on the horizon ahead of the airplane and at last the third attempt to get there is meeting with success.

American Airpost in the Pacific

By a Staff Artist; Bishop Museum Photo From Pan Pacific Press Bureau

Here the Navy Watches Over Its Wards

Inset: The natives of Guam walk or ride out each day to their ranches from the homes in the Capital, Agaña, or one of a half dozen other villages. The carabao is the favorite beast of burden, both for riding and for drawing wooden-wheeled carts. The map shows the island's position.

Dangers to U. S. Operating In Subtle Ways, Butler Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 6—Oppressive taxation, increasing bureaucratic control, and the addition of legislative authority to the executive power of the President are the outstanding dangers to which American democracy is exposed from within, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

"It is quite conceivable that the democratic republic might be more completely and more quickly broken down and demoralized through the growth of the power of these policies than by outward and visible attack from the totalitarian states themselves," he said in his twelfth annual address at the Parrish Art Museum here yesterday.

Entitled, "Democracy in Danger," Dr. Butler's message attacked both fascism and communism, which were said to be in the same historical trend and progressively more alike.

"The whole Communist agitation, which is well organized and persistently carried on, even among the democratic peoples themselves, is the most obvious and most widespread form of public immorality and return to barbarism which the world has yet witnessed," Dr. Butler declared.

"To call Communism liberal or progressive is to show one's dense ignorance, not only of what those terms mean, but of Communism itself. Communism is an attempted return to barbarism under the driving impulse of envy, hatred, and malice.

Envy Exalted

"It is envious of any individual or of any group which possesses or has gained excellence, whether it be in the field of public service, of intellectual activity, of artistic endeavor, of industrial planning, or of earnings and savings. All must be pulled down to the level of the least competent, and the door of advancement must be closed to ambition, to skill, and to zeal for public service."

A world war in the twentieth century between despotic governments and the democracies would in the end destroy civilization, Dr. Butler held. He called upon democracy to bestir itself to avoid such a danger by proving through reforms its superiority to other forms of political and social organization.

"What democracy suffers from today is paralysis of will, and there can be no worse political or social disease than that," he stressed. "Democracy lacks those voices of leadership, imagination, and of constructive power which have guided it so often in the past and to which the great body of convinced believers in democracy so quickly respond.

Taxation for Revenue

"No one seriously debates that something should be done without delay to relieve the world-wide economic depression which is at the basis of the world-wide lack of confidence and which so greatly adds to the power of the dictators. Yet nothing is done by any democratic government. Secretary Hull at Washington and Prime Minister van Zeeland of Belgium are the two outstanding exceptions, but each is sharply criticized in return for his vision and his constructive statesmanship.

"By incompetence, by irresolution, by want of leadership, and by lack of vision, the great democracies are, in effect, inviting just that which they so greatly and so justifiably fear."

Taxation as a policy of redistribution of wealth was severely criticized as likely to undermine the American democratic system. By unseen and almost unsuspected forces such a program starts "toward the building of a collectivist state," Dr. Butler said, stressing that in a democracy the function of taxation was solely to provide ways and means to carry on an efficient and liberal government.

"The moment that the power of taxation is used in an attempt to redistribute the national savings and to penalize as though they were criminals those individuals whose honest accumulations are large, that moment taxation has departed from the principles upon which a democracy rests," he declared.

Dr. Butler, likewise, attacked the use of administrative boards and commissions in the administration of public business. Such bureaucracies "imitate the totalitarian state" and are antidemocratic, he held.

Premier Survives Party 'Revolt' In New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The State Premier, Bertram S. B. Stevens, has emerged successfully from the first party crisis he has had to face since he took over the leadership eight years ago. Considerable publicity was given for a week or more to a "revolt" within the party, but if revolt it was, the cracking of the party whip and the frank airing of grievances in private enabled the Stevens control to be restored.

The Premier has recently shown a tendency to autocratic methods in Parliament and in party conferences that have displeased certain of his supporters in the United Australian Party and the United Country Party, the coalition Government parties. Two Cabinet ministers resigned.

Mr. Stevens appealed to members to work together for the State and the party. His conciliatory attitude finally restored harmony within the party ranks and left his authority unchallenged.

Patrick Cardinal Hayes

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—Cardinal Hayes, who passed on at his summer home in Monticello, N. Y., Sunday, rose from the sidewalks of New York to become one of the four Roman Catholic Cardinals in the United States. His many charitable works earned him the title, "Cardinal of Charity."

When the United States entered the war in 1917 he became Chaplain General in charge of Roman Catholic chaplains attached to all of the armed services.

The cause of the poor, among whom he lived as a boy, and of the Irish, always commanded him. He lived in simplicity in the gray stone residence under the rear eaves of St. Patrick's Cathedral where for 19 years he officiated.

Reserved in public statements, he wielded a powerful political influence. His pronouncement on child labor as a subject for parental and State control, rather than Federal, is generally accepted as having defeated approval by New York State of the proposed Child Labor Amendment in 1937.

His opposition to theatrical burlesque shows played a part in their prohibition in New York. Immoral movies and birth control were among the objects of his criticism, although he usually avoided controversy. The diocese over which he presided is the largest in the western hemisphere. It embraces three of New York City's five boroughs, including Manhattan, and seven New York counties.

The Catholic Charities Fund, established by Cardinal Hayes in 1920, has collected and distributed more than $20,000,000.

Of him the Very Reverend Robert I. Gannon, President of Fordham University, said, "He was loved as few men in power are loved—for himself."

Townsend Indorses Downey and Merriam

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old age pension plan leader, gave his political blessing here to Sheridan Downey, Democratic nominee for U. S. Senator, and Gov. Frank Merriam, Republican nominee for re-election.

Speaking before more than a thousand of his followers Sept. 4, Dr. Townsend declared he has no quarrel with the "$30 every Thursday plan" endorsed by Mr. Downey, who defeated Senator William G. McAdoo for the nomination.

"In the United States Senate, we no longer want a wooden Indian, and Sheridan Downey, our choice, is a good and loyal supporter of our purposes," said Dr. Townsend.

Chemists Discuss 'Fuel of the Future'

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 6—In addition to the lachrymal power of onions, which is one of the subjects soon to come up at the 96th meeting of the American Chemical Society attended by distinguished chemists from Europe as well as North America, subjects will revolve to a considerable extent around Europe's wartime chemical needs, particularly fuels.

Gustav Egloff dynamic director of research for the Universal Oil Products Company, produced a small quantity of the "fuel of the future," a new kind of gasoline which would have cost Howard Hughes $25,000,000 for enough to fly around the world—but he could have shortened his time considerably. All Europe knows the Universal Oil Company well, for all have adopted its "cracking" process for changing oil into gasoline. This is the same company whose stock bankers rejected as worthless when they took over the fortune of the late J. Ogden Armour, but which paid Mrs. Armour more than $10,000,000.

Dr. Egloff asserted that whereas self-sufficiency strikes the keynote of the desires of most European nations, the production of substitute motor fuels derived from their own resources of coal, wood, oil shale and agricultural products, is one of the goals.

The new gasoline introduced by Dr. Egloff is truly a man-made product, for its molecular architecture was first conceived mentally in the laboratory and then constructed physically. Though only a few drops have actually been produced, technicians know its properties as well as if they had gallons of it. The cheapest method of making it now is through the use of oil as raw material, but the importance of the product lies in its ability to be made from all forms of hydrocarbon and from farm products. All of which has a bearing upon the future time when oil wells cease to flow, or for nations desiring self-sufficiency it will become immediately important as a means of producing high-grade aviation fuel.

Hydrogenation tests on Canadian coals were reported on by T. E. Warren, K. W. Bowles and R. E. Gilmore of the Canadian Bureau of Mines, while several researchers of the U. S. Bureau of Mines reported on coal from Pennsylvania. A yield of 70 to 75 per cent of oil convertible to gasoline from Pittsburgh seam coal by hydrogenation was declared possible. An experimental plant has been erected in the Pittsburgh area.

Gus Kaufman and W. J. Finn of the Texas Company laboratory disclosed their methods of measuring the changes in consistency of grease in very small bearings.

About 3,500 natural scientists, educators and industrialists, representing colleges, universities, technical schools, Federal services and industries throughout the country are participating in the five-day sessions of the Chemical Society. England and Sweden are the two foreign nations best represented.

The convention opened yesterday with a general meeting in the Milwaukee Auditorium, at which the $1,000 Society award in pure chemistry was presented to Dr. Paul D. Bartlett, Assistant Professor at Harvard University for "notable research in important borderline fields between organic and physical chemistry."

Dr. Frank C. Whitmore of Pennsylvania State College, President of the Society, delivered an address on "Looking Backward and Forward in American Chemistry." An illustrated lecture on "Air-Bubble Formation in Water as Revealed by Ultra-Flow-Motion Photography" was given by Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen of Boston.

Aspiring Fliers Flunk

LONDON (AP)—Nearly half the candidates for admission to the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell, England, failed in tests on English and general knowledge. Among the questions in the latest examination were: "Describe the main functions of electricity" and "Describe a bicycle wheel."

Bar to Relief Votes Sought

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SUFFERN, N. Y., Sept. 6—A drive to refuse voting rights to relief recipients was begun here today by the Women's Rebellion, under the leadership of Mrs. Sarah Oliver Hulswit, head of the organization. Various State organizations of the movement will be instructed to ask their respective attorney generals to interpret existing pauper voting laws and take steps to enforce them, she said.

Mrs. Hulswit said she had been advised by legal experts that pauper laws were enforceable in this connection, but that politicians were afraid to apply them.

New Jersey and Rhode Island are to be the scene of the first drive, pauper voting laws there being the same, Mrs. Hulswit disclosed, adding that delegates of the Women's Rebellion were scheduled to meet with the attorney generals of these states today. Tomorrow they will call on the Attorney General of New Hampshire, she added. After these, Massachusetts will be the next State in line for the campaign, after a study has been made of its pauper laws, Mrs. Hulswit declared.

David T. Wilentz, Attorney General of New Jersey, is to be asked to interpret Article II, Section 1, of the State Constitution, which says, "No pauper shall enjoy the right of an election," Mrs. Hulswit continued, holding that in New Jersey and elsewhere persons on relief had to take the pauper's oath and that in order to get on the Works Progress Administration rolls, applicants must show that they had been on relief for two months.

If paupers continue to vote, they would perpetuate themselves on relief and their candidates in office and there would never be an end to the depression, Mrs. Hulswit held.

Soviet Demands Its Art Turn To The Renaissance

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP)—Purification of Soviet art from "decadent modernistic influences" as well as the "sticky sweetness of romanticism" was demanded Sept. 2 in Izvestia, government organ.

Painters were advised to turn to Michelangelo, Titian, Leonardo da Vinci and other "titans" of the Renaissance for inspiration.

"Neither French impressionism nor post-impressionism nor bourgeois romanticism in the art of the French Revolution, nor the spirit of eighteenth-century painting, can harmonize with Soviet art," the article in the newspaper said.

The philosophical basis of Soviet art was defined thus:

"New ideas, new spectators and new beauty are the principal accessories of socialistic art—its basic morality is Soviet humanism."

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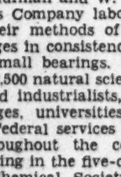
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President in Maryland Plots National Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENTON, Md., Sept. 5—President Roosevelt attempted to define "liberal" and "conservative" for the purposes of national politics in his speech here, and pledged himself to fight to make the Democratic Party liberal.

His presence led to an assemblage of party leaders including Postmaster General James A. Farley, Representative T. Alan Goldsborough (D) of Maryland who is an important "Eastern Shore" leader, Dr. H. C. Byrd, President of the University of Maryland, and others, with the apparent double object of applying pressure to aid the Anti-Tydings fight, and at the same time of meeting the charge that Mr. Roosevelt's presence was a "carpet-bagger invasion."

Great importance attaches to the strategic "Eastern Shore" because under Maryland's primary system candidates are not picked by direct popular vote, but by county delegates. These are so apportioned as to give small counties the advantage: thus, Baltimore with about 50 per cent of population and a large labor vote, contributes only about 28 per cent of the county electors. Mr. Roosevelt in his speech did not mention Senator Tydings, but did specifically appeal for David J. Lewis, his New Deal rival.

Gist of Speech

Salient portions of President Roosevelt's Labor Day address delivered here and radiocast nationally are as follows:

In a nationwide effort to catch up with lost time, to bring a distant past up to the present, a whole series of new undertakings had to be launched in 1933. But remember well that these undertakings were on a complete front that included American citizens in every occupation and in every part of the country.

During this process there were of course many people both in private and in public life who did not like to do the things that had to be done. They admitted the existence of certain abuses. But in their hearts they wishfully believed that improvement should come from individual initiative or local initiative without the help of government. If improvement could not come without government action, then they wanted no improvement at all.

People who feel and think like that I call "conservatives," and even "reactionaries." And people who feel that the past should be brought up to the present by using every legitimate instrument to do that pob, government included, I call "liberals" or "progressives."

Any man—any political party—has a right to be honestly one or the other. But the Nation cannot stand for the confusion of having him pretend to be one and act like the other. A few days ago a brilliant newspaper writer asked me to illustrate the difference between a liberal and a conservative. I will condense for you what I told him.

Liberal and Conservative

For example, I said, "Mr. A" is a composite conservative. He admitted that in 1933 interest rates charged by private banking to ordinary citizens who wanted to finance a farm were altogether too high; he admitted that there were excesses, sharp practices and abuses in issuing securities and buying and selling stocks and bonds; he admitted that the hours of work in his factory were too long; he admitted that old people, who became destitute through no fault of their own, were a problem; he admitted that national and international economic conditions and speculation made farming and fishing extremely hazardous occupations, and he even admitted that the buying power of farmers and fishermen had not kept pace with the buying power of many other kinds of workers.

But conservative "Mr. A" not only declined to take any lead in solving these problems in co-operation with his government. He even found fault with and opposed, openly or secretly, almost every suggestion that was put forward by those who belonged to the liberal school of thought.

"Mr. B," I said, was the composite of a liberal. He not only admitted the needs and the problems like "Mr. A," but he gave active study and active support to working out methods, in co-operation with government, for the solving of the problems and the filling of the needs. "Mr. B" did not claim that the remedies were perfect but he knew that he had to start with something less than perfect in this imperfect world.

If we have a government run by the "Mr. A's" of this life, it is obvious that the nation will slip behind once more in the march of civilization—bump along from one 1929 crisis to another. Yours is the choice.

Duties of a Party

Lord Bryce, in the last edition of his great work on the American Commonwealth, said: "An eminent journalist remarked to me in 1908 that the two great parties were like two bottles. Each bore a label denoting the kind of liquor it contained, but each was empty." This at any rate may be said, that the parties may seem to have erred . . . by neglecting to discover and work out any principles capable of solving the problems which now perplex the country.

In a country so full of change and movement as America, new questions are always coming up and must be answered. New troubles surround a government and a way must be found to escape from them; new diseases attack the nation, and have to be cured. The duty of a great party is to face these, to find answers and remedies, applying to the facts of the hour the doctrines it has lived by, so far as they are still applicable, and when they have ceased to be applicable, thinking out new doctrines conformable to the main principles and tendencies which it represents.

That has been my conception of the obligations and ideals of the Democratic Party, for the Democratic Party has always been a party of ideas rather than money, and it has always failed when it has only been one of two empty bottles.

The Democratic Party will live and continue to receive the support of the majority of Americans just as long as it remains a liberal party. If it reverts to the situation which Lord Bryce described more than a quarter of a century ago, it will fail.

To Keep Party Liberal

As the leader of that party, I propose to try to keep it liberal. As President of the United States I conceive that course to be in the best interests not of Democrats alone but also of those millions of American men and women who are affiliated with other parties or with no party at all. And I have the right, in sincerity and honesty, to make that statement in any state, in any country and in any community of the United States of America.

Increasingly during these past six years a common understanding of what unity means has grown throughout the land. People have continued to ask their representatives to be liberal, to take the initiative, to be positive forces in improving social and economic conditions. That applies to farmers just as much as to industrial workers.

You who live on the farm know well how farmers were exploited by those who controlled government from the end of the World War to 1933—and by the monopolies they fostered which still give us trouble.

But I think you realize also that for many long years industrial labor was exploited, too. Farmers have come to realize that unless industrial labor is prosperous it cannot buy the food and the materials for clothing which are produced from the soil. Industrial labor has come to understand that unless the farmers of this country are prosperous they cannot buy the product of the factories.

Partnership of Labor

Economic lesson No. 1 of the past 20 years is that men and women on farms, men and women in cities, are partners. America cannot prosper unless both groups prosper. That is the keystone in the arch of the economic and social policy of your administration in Washington.

May I illustrate again by taking some high spots?

Nearly 30 years ago people who were injured through no fault of their own in factories found it difficult, if not impossible, to get adequate compensation for their injuries. A very proper demand arose for workmen's compensation laws.

Thanks to the pioneering of a young Maryland legislator, the first workmen's compensation act ever to be passed in the United States was adopted by Maryland. Ten years later, I, following his lead, was helping to pass a workmen's compensation law through the Legislature of the State of New York.

But what I want to emphasize is that workmen's compensation laws are not for the sole benefit of workmen injured in industry. They confer a definite benefit on farmers because the injured industrial worker is able to get his compensation and continue to buy food for himself and his family.

Reviews Lewis' Career

Later on in the halls of Washington a young congressman pushed and pleaded until he got a parcel post law on the statute books of the United States. That parcel post law was of principal benefit to those who in every state lived on R. F. D. routes. But it was not for their benefit alone, for it helped their brothers and sisters who worked in the cities of the country.

And that young congressman was the same Maryland legislator of earlier days.

Many years later it became clear that the problem of dependent old age was a trying one, that the states and the Federal Government, that employers and employees, should come together to pass a nationwide old-age pension and unemployment insurance act. Once again the representative from the Free State of Maryland took the lead and, thanks to his pioneering, decent security of life is assured to millions of our people.

I don't have to name that young man, now well along in mature middle age, but my friends in the other 47 states—for their benefit if they don't know—the name of that man is Representative Lewis of Maryland. . . .

You in Maryland will shortly vote in a primary. The choice in all parties is solely yours—that goes without saying. But may I express the hope that the choice will be the choice of all who are entitled to vote in the primaries—not the choice of a group, an "organization" group or an "anti-organization" group, not the choice of only part of the voters either in city or in country, but the choice of all who have the right to make the choice.

What Would He Do With Indissoluble?

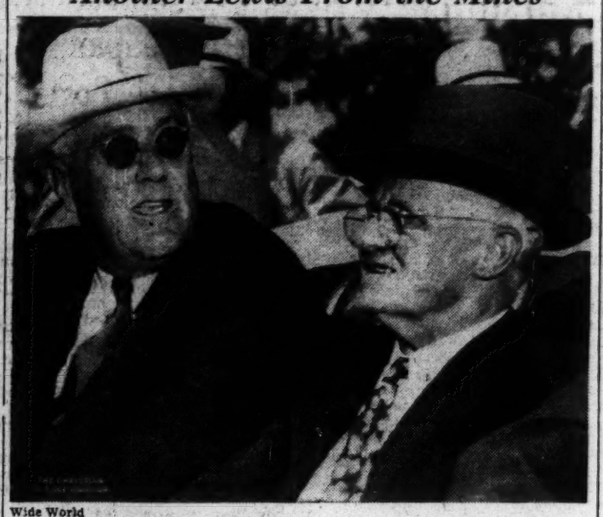
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 6

President Roosevelt mispronounced "applicable" in his Denton, Md., speech on Labor Day. He put put the accent on the "plic."

According to Webster's International Dictionary, Mr. Roosevelt was wrong—the accent comes on the "ap," or first syllable. It makes a lot of difference, too, if you try it out for yourself on "applicable." Mr. Roosevelt emphasized "plic" not once but twice in the same sentence half way through the speech, but nobody in the crowd seemed to mind particularly.

Another Lewis From the Mines



Wide World

President and David J. Lewis, Tydings' Opponent

Thomas Demands Labor Peace; Woll Denounces Labor Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—The chronicle of unionism during another year—its victories, defeats, divisions—were reviewed from end to end of New York State over a long week end that marked Labor Day, 1938. The outstanding themes were the wages and hours bill, the Social Security Act and the split between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

While David Dubinsky, President of the numerically powerful and financially strong International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, affiliate of the CIO and other union leaders work for peace in labor's ranks and are on record as hopeful of it being achieved soon, Labor Day addressed by authorized spokesmen for the principals in the Labor war gave no indication that a cease-firing order was anywhere near. Instead, AF of L spokesmen continued their denunciation of the CIO whose forces continued firm in their front-line trenches.

Declaring that labor's own "unnecessary" divisions and its ruthless civil war constituted a greater menace to progress and the well-being of the workers than any of the enemies of unionism among the employer group, Norman Thomas, chairman of the Board of Directors of the League for Industrial Democracy, in that body's annual Labor Day statement, called upon members of the AF of L and the CIO to "compel the leaders to make an honorable peace which will permit intelligent, aggressive and democratic organization and action."

Finds Nothing Gained

"On Labor Day, 1938, while the workers cannot rejoice in such great advances as they made in 1937," the statement says, "they can rejoice that they have preserved their organizations and standards in the face of a new depression. . . .

"On this Labor Day, the dominant concern of the workers must be with the future—not the past. . . . None of our fundamental problems has yet been solved. With 10,000,000 more people in our country than in 1928, with four times as many unemployed, we are only now recovering the productivity of that year."

Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the AF of L, in a radiocast address over station WOR last night, followed the lead of the Executive Council of the Federation and called for a "substantial and not merely a clarifying amendment" to the National Labor Relations Act.

"Under this law," he said, "we have created a great governmental machine."

Mr. Woll struck out sharply at the National Labor Relations Board.

"Day by day it is seeking to extend its power and its field of authority. It has the power to shape the boundaries of unions. It can and will make a labor movement to fit its own ideas. It can determine if and when a strike exists. It can and does decide when a labor agreement is valid or invalid.

Charges Despotic Power

"It has taken over many of the functions of unions themselves. It is an extra-judicial body, in that its judgments or findings as to fact are beyond the reach of question and irreviewable. Its authority as to fact is final. It is a power unto itself. It can make or break either an employer or a trade union."

Labor unquestionably has made "tremendous gains" under the Act, he said, but found it "questionable whether we can go on accepting gains without at the same time paying a price that we shall, as a people, regret most bitterly."

Mr. Woll saw a happier future of employer-worker relations, declaring that the thought here seemed "rapidly to be embracing the spirt that prevails and dominates industrial relations in England and so well referred to in the report just presented by the President's Commission which inquired into industrial relations there."

"We, too, seem to be reaching the conclusion that substitution of teamwork for antagonism will produce greater and better results both in industrial production and in the social order," he said.

"The degree of our success in operating on this plan will determine the extent to which we will need recourse to the law."

Other Conditions Discussed

Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the Wages and Hours Act, in a radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company network, praised the legislation and declared it was the result of the Administration's recognition of the great political and economic importance of making sure that the earnings of labor kept pace with the advance of the industrial production.

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director of the Social Security Board, in her Labor Day statement, praised organized workers for their contribution to progress of the Social Security Act during the last three years.

"In organized labor's program for the immediate future, no item should be more important than a continuance of these contributions," she added.

Amos Pinchot, well-known New York lawyer, made public a letter he had written to John L. Lewis, of the CIO, in which he charged the Roosevelt Administration with being a greater threat to labor than any economic or political force in American history. Mr. Pinchot warned that the welfare of labor and industry were inseparable and declared that industrial production had made less progress in this country since President Roosevelt took office than in any other major country.

He called on Mr. Lewis as a leader of "the more radical wing" of American labor to join in demanding that Congress take from the President his emergency powers.

Labor was the theme of many sermons in churches here on Sunday, and Labor Day was the occasion for a big exodus of New York people to the country and a large influx of out-of-town visitors for the holiday.

Ice-Age Man in Oregon?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Carnegie Institution announced on Sept. 4 its natural scientists had found new evidence that man lived in North America during the time of terrific volcanic activity, near the end of the last ice age.

An expedition exploring caves in southern Oregon found unmistakable evidence that human beings lived in them during several periods of volcanic eruption, the announcement said. The earliest occupation of these ancient homes probably was more than 10,000 years ago, it added, or approximately the time when the ice cap, which once covered most of North America, was beginning to recede.

The caves are at Roaring Springs Ranch, about 100 miles south of Burns, Ore. All were formed by action of waves of the lakes in those regions when the water level was many feet higher than at present.

Dr. L. S. Cressman of the University of Oregon and Dr. Howel Williams of the University of California, who led the expedition, reported to the Institution that they had found shoes and moccasins, spear and arrow points, a crude bow, baskets and two throwing sticks, similar to those still used by some primitive natives to hurl spears.

More than 2,000 man-made objects were discovered, but no human remains were unearthed, possibly indicating that the inhabitants fled during the eruption of a volcano.

The original occupants moved in on the smooth rock or gravel floor left by the wave action. Implements they left were covered by a film of volcanic ash.

The caves were reinhabited during successive periods, investigators found. The sinew-backed bow, similar to those used by Indians of historic times, was found in the top layer of debris in one cave, indicating that the most recent inhabitants may have been the immediate forebears of tribes found by the first white settlers of America.

New Plan by Prague

(Continued from Page 1)

ternational sphere and is now an affair of the great powers. Some anxiety is expressed that Britain perhaps is not aware of the extreme difficulty of the situation. Even Czech moderates are perturbed at the possibility of their being sacrificed to the desire to avoid war at all costs with Germany.

Refusal on the part of Germany to accept the latest Government terms seems improbable at the moment and would be interpreted here as clear proof of a lack of desire for a settlement within the framework of the Czech State.

Sudetens 'Not Alone'

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 6 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler wishes to avoid war, but he wants Sudeten Germans to "have rights to which they are entitled," George Wollner, a Sudeten Party Deputy, said yesterday in a speech in which he indicated the Sudetens would not modify their demands for territorial autonomy.

Herr Wollner spoke at a harvest festival in the presence of Konrad Henlein and the impression prevailed that the Sudeten "führer" had authorized his remarks.

"In our fight there can be no compromise," Herr Wollner said. "The autonomy demands as laid down by Konrad Henlein are only the beginning of our requirements—they are not our maximum demands.

"The Sudetens are not alone in this fight. Behind them stand 76,000,000 Germans. Their leader does not want war. But he wants 3,500,000 Sudetens who are a part of the great German people to have rights to which they are entitled."

Oxford Group to Runciman

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland (AP)—The world assembly of the Oxford group sent a telegram to Viscount Runciman Sept. 2 assuring him of support "in your unparalleled opportunity" for reconciliation of Czechoslovakia's minorities dispute. The communication to Britain's unofficial mediator in the Czechoslovak-Sudeten negotiations bore the approval of 2,000 delegates representing 40 countries.

Wisconsin Town Stages Holiday Frolic in Snow

APPLETON, Wis. (AP)—Snowballs whizzed up and down College Avenue Sept. 4, and a horse and cutter paraded the streets with occupants in fur coats.

It was all part of a Labor Day celebration. The snow came from a deep ravine, where it was dumped last winter by street cleaners. Only twice since 1918 had the snow lasted beyond July 4.

Czechs Honor Lindbergh

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh visited President Benes during a series of conferences the latter had with Czechoslovakia officials Sept. 3. The American flier also saw F. Machnik, Air Minister, and Gen. Ludwig Krejci, Chief of the General Staff. Colonel Lindbergh received the Chechoslovak military honor badge.

$83,871,576 Given To Community Chests

NEW YORK (AP) — Nine million people in 475 cities have given $83,871,576 to community chest funds so far this year, the Community Mobilization for Human Needs announced.

The total is only 3.7 per cent under the 1937 figure, despite the fact that philanthropic gifts in general have dropped off 30 per cent, said Charles P. Taft, 2d, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the organization.

Egyptian Student Arrested

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 5 (AP)—A 20-year-old law student was held today and his father a Cairo lawyer, was ordered arrested in connection with a pistol shot fired yesterday near King Farouk.

The shot was fired as the boy King was leaving the bathing pool of the athletic club, but police denied an attempt was made to assassinate the monarch. Two bystanders were wounded. The student was charged with being in possession of firearms.

President Urges Liberal Stand in Maryland

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed opposition. A similar result may come in Maryland (Tydings), in Georgia (Senator Walter A. George) and New York (Representative John O'Connor).

2. Party leaders may decline to accompany Mr. Roosevelt. Thus on Saturday the Democratic National Congressional Committee made known here that it had no intention of following Mr. Roosevelt's press conference proposal of supporting "liberals," whether they were Republicans or Democrats. The Committee will only aid "Democrats" it said.

3. Indirect rebuffs—a sample of this may appear to come in Nevada today where Senator Pat McCarran is up for renomination in the Democratic primary against two New Dealers. Senator McCarran has fought many New Deal proposals and his return will be a minor blow for the New Deal, though an indirect one.

No Turning Back

As to the Maryland Labor Day speech, Mr. Roosevelt defined "liberalism" for the nation; announced that he intended to keep on fighting for liberal proposals; and affirmed militantly his right, as the President, to carry his views into any region, state or county.

Tossing his head and thrusting forward his jaw in characteristic manner as the small crowd of 6,000 or 7,000 broke into cheers, Mr. Roosevelt declared in his definition of Liberal and Conservative:

"Any man—any political party—has the right to be honestly one or the other. But the Nation cannot stand for the confusion of having him pretend to be one and act like another."

Mr. Roosevelt departed from his prepared speech to make a direct reference to Representative Lewis, as the "liberal." But he made no specific reference to Senator Tydings, other than by inference to associate him with the "composite of a conservative"; a man who agreed that social reform was needed but who fought its formulation and enactment.

Mr. Roosevelt promised to keep his party liberal, and urged a Farmer-Labor alliance to support New Deal objectives. He appealed for national solidarity and sought to show that conservative influences were attempting to create class prejudice and to drive a wedge between city workers and farmers to further their own ends.

Actually, he said, the welfare of city folk is dependent on the welfare of the farmers, and vice versa. His comments here were obviously designed to catch the ears of the rural areas of Maryland which are politically conservative, and hostile to the CIO-wing of labor. Mr. Lewis, himself, is a former coal miner.

Gets Mixed Reception

Mr. Roosevelt spoke in a country holiday setting, from a flag-draped platform in the square facing the courthouse of the little town. He made use of a description of "Mr. A" and "Mr. B" to define Conservative and Liberal. The former, he said in effect, is a man who thinks things as they are could be better but does nothing about it; a liberal is a man who does something about it. Propounding his own philosophy of government, Mr. Roosevelt expressed it as being the gospel of the Golden Rule in practical application.

The biggest crowd in a day of touring the picturesque Eastern Shore was not at Denton, where the speech was broadcast, but at Salisbury, where 10,000 gathered before the high school to hear Mr. Roosevelt make a jocular, holiday speech.

"A little old lady," he told the crowd, had waved at him cordially as he came along; but "a middle-aged gentleman to whom I also said 'good morning' gave no answer!—apparently he had swallowed a sour pickle, and believed what he read in the Sun papers."

Everywhere Mr. Roosevelt motored he saw Tydings banners and placards, and in Denton a red sign, almost in back of the speaker's stand read, "We want Tydings."

Mr. Roosevelt paused only briefly in the White House after returning from Maryland and then departed last night for Hyde Park where he will remain till Sept. 20.

Martin and Lewis Nearing Showdown in Auto Union

DETROIT, Sept. 6 (AP) — The struggle between John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers, for control of the second largest CIO union is due for a showdown this week.

The UAW Executive Board will assemble at the international headquarters here Wednesday to receive from Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, Lewis lieutenants, the CIO leader's plan for restoring peace in the much-divided union.

Since the UAW has been rent by factionalism the Board generally has split 12 to 6 in favor of Mr. Martin, the clergyman who became a unionist and led the automobile workers out of the American Federation of Labor and into the CIO.

Lewis Seeks Truce

Mr. Lewis and his CIO strategists have proposed a truce between Mr. Martin and his adherents and the faction led by four high UAW officers who were expelled this summer, calling for reinstatement of those executives until the biennial convention next August.

The CIO chieftain sent letters to each UAW local seeking support of his plan, and Martinites immediately charged that he had violated the union's autonomy in not sending his communication through international headquarters.

Mr. Martin has said the plan would be submitted by him to the Board without recommendation, but he has indicated clearly his disapproval if it. Proponents and opponents will be given opportunity, he said, to argue their cases before the Board.

How Locals Voted

Many locals have expressed their views on the CIO peace plan, either by votes of the membership or local Executive Boards. No complete figures are available, but the Detroit News said a survey showed that 22 large locals have voted for Mr. Lewis' proposals and eight against. This is only advisory, however, as the final decision rests with the International Executive Board.

In the past Mr. Martin often has vowed loyalty to the CIO, but recently has admitted his relations with Mr. Lewis were "thoroughly strained." The UAW President said he would not "turn the UAW over to Lewis."

Mr. Martin and his opponents in the UAW have hurled many epithets at one another, and Mr. Lewis called the row "a public scandal."

The Executive Board expelled Vice-Presidents Richard T. Frankensteen, Ed Hall and Wyndham Mortimer and Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes for alleged "Communist conspiracy" to disrupt the union. The four retaliated with the allegation that Mr. Martin was dominated by Jay Lovestone, a former power in the Communist Party in the United States.

British Trade Unions Avoid Hasty Steps on Rearmament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 6 — The moderates of the British Trades Union Congress scored an important victory today when the Congress gave an overwhelming vote of confidence to the General Council in its policy of dealing cautiously with the Government on the question of rearmament. The policy of the Council was to avoid political considerations, despite the vigorous objections raised to the foreign policy of the Chamberlain cabinet.

An attempt at the annual session of the Congress here to reject the Council's report and to lay down in its stead a policy of virtual refusal of co-operation with the Government was ruled out by a show of hands.

Strong feeling in organized British labor circles in support of the democratic peoples of Czechoslovakia and Spain was evinced at the session.

Herbert H. Elvin, in his presidential address, said that the task of this generation was "to save civilization from catastrophic effects of war waged by imperialist desperadoes in control of fascist states."

Concerning Spain he said, "I hope we shall be able to send to the brave Spanish people further practical expression of sympathy, hope, and encouragement in the dark hour of their struggle to carry on until their fight for democracy and liberty has been overwhelmingly won."

Foreign Policy Assailed

He assailed British foreign policy which, he said, "has allowed the prestige of the British Empire to sink to its lowest level during the past 100 years by an exhibition of supineness and timidity."

Declaring that Ethiopia, China, Spain, and British seamen had been "sacrificed upon the altar of national self-love," Mr. Elvin asked:

"Is Czechoslovakia now to be the next sacrifice? . . . Why have not Britain, France, and the Soviet Republic plainly told Germany she must keep off the grass?"

Mr. Elvin, who also is a member of the Executive Committee of the British League of Nations Union, suggested, "Germany ought to be outlawed until she realizes that barbarism in the twentieth century doesn't pay.

"Before she presses her claims on behalf of German minorities elsewhere, let her put her own house in order regarding the rights of her own minorities."

While leaders of the Congress were in session, Herbert Morrison, London County Council Labor leader, issued an open letter to Germans, addressing them as "fellow members of human family who live in Germany," and telling them that if war came "disaster would be the lot of all of us," adding, "war would be madness wherein ordinary people of all lands would be principal sufferers."

Inside Trade Union ranks in Britain there has been a split on the question of dealing with the Government. The General Council's affirmation is in accordance with post-Great Strike policy, for since 1926 politics have been left strictly to the official Labor Party. But an influential group of engineers' leaders believes that, in respect of rearmament, unions are entitled to demand political guarantees as a condition of their co-operation.

Other unionists declare that labor also has the right to strike as a means of achieving political ends in the international sphere, forcing the Government to adopt policies favored by the Labor Party as a whole.

Election Test

At the same time, the Congress is challenging the Government to hold a General Election to test the Country's reaction to present foreign policy.

Membership of the Congress now stands at the record figure of 5,000,000 and it is on behalf of this vast number of workers that the General Council, in its annual report, declares:

"A movement such as ours; dealing primarily with the industrial life of our members, cannot be unmindful of the threat to human life, material conditions, and civilization itself, occasioned by the growth of intense nationalism and the consequent threat to democratic institutions of which our movement is an outstanding example.

"The General Council trust that it will still be possible in these difficult days for sanity and peace to prevail."

The agenda of the Congress contains 65 resolutions, dealing with a wide range of subjects, including a demand for recognition of the right of "white-collar" workers to organize in the same way that their less well-paid brothers can organize and a proposed charter for sightless persons.

New Poll Claims 99 P. C. Accuracy

By the Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ninety-nine per cent acuracy in a new type of public opinion poll was vouched for Sept. 6 at the convention here of the American Association of Applied Psychology.

The polls, developed over a six-year period by the Psychological Corporation of New York, were described by Dr. Henry C. Link. Under the name of Psychological barometers they were intended primarily to give national advertisers information on buying habits.

But, Dr. Link said, the barometers have also been tried privately on political issues. No letters are permitted. That survival of the old straw vote, he said, is not always reliable.

The polls are made by 55 psychologists who send out 300 to 500 trained and paid questioners for personal interviews in 48 cities and towns. A cross-section of the population is selected for the interviews.

Hunt for Kidnapers Of Mrs. Meeks Speeded

MARYSVILLE, Calif. (AP)—Descriptions furnished by Mrs. W. R. Meeks, well-to-do rancher's wife, speeded the hunt Sept. 6 for the kidnapers who threatened her life during a 56-hour period, but who were afraid to collect the $15,000 ransom they demanded.

A few hours after Mrs. Meeks had described two of the three abductors, District Attorney Loyd Hewitt sent investigators out of town to question two men he said were suspects in the case.

Benson Backs President

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 6 (AP)—Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota said today he had told President Roosevelt he heartily approved of the Chief Executive's efforts to elect "liberals" to Congress. The Farmer-Laborite Governor, who talked with Mr. Roosevelt at the "Summer White House," told reporters:

"I told the President I was very much pleased with his fight for liberalism. I hope more people will tell him the same thing. The whole Northwest is in agreement with him."

Thomas Tells N. J. To Find a Dewey To End Hague Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUTLER, N. J., Sept. 6—Hudson County (N. J.) needs a Thomas E. Dewey to head a campaign for a wholesale cleanup of the political preserve of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, according to Norman Thomas, Socialist leader. It will be recalled that Mayor Hague's police have on several occasions expelled Mr. Thomas from Jersey City, refusing him the right to address open-air meetings.

Gambling is widespread in Hudson County, Mr. Thomas charged, adding that, according to information he has received, winning numbers of daily policy games are "written on the window of a building two doors from City Hall in Jersey City."

Charges against James J. Hines, Tammany district leader in Manhattan, are "trivial" as compared with those which could be filed against the Hague regime if Hudson County had a prosecutor like Mr. Dewey, Mr. Thomas charged. Specifications were withheld by the Socialist leader, however.

According to Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hague "controls the Democratic Party in New Jersey completely" and "is the largest minority stockholder in the Republican Party." He listed the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey as the "majority stockholder."

Mr. Thomas, who spoke at the annual Labor Day picnic of the Workers' Defense League of New Jersey here on Sept. 4, struck out sharply at William H. J. Ely, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, charging that Mr. Ely "owes everything he is today to Mayor Hague." He demanded that Mr. Ely state his stand on the right of citizens for free speech in Jersey City.

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Bulgaria Turns From Dictatorship

Parliament back on job with some influence allowed in conduct of public affairs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Bulgaria has gotten back to a Parliament. Four years ago Parliament was rudely abolished. Since then politicians have been silenced and kept in the background. But now they're talking and voting again.

The first task of the National Assembly was formally to liquidate the dictatorship—to ratify the measure of four years of unconstitutional, revolutionary government. Parliament has placed its stamp of approval on the régimes which abolished Parliament.

However, it promises to do more than register deeds; it may even perform them. It is proving to be a place for the exchange of ideas and is exerting some influence on the conduct of state affairs.

It must not be supposed that the Deputies enjoy complete freedom of speech. They are not guaranteed immunity as in most other Parliaments and can be punished for extreme utterances, just as any other citizen. Nor can the papers print everything the Deputies dare say. The problem of King Boris and his Cabinet is to let the Parliament vote as it wishes, and to see that it wishes to vote right.

Group Action Hindered

In other words, it is a controlled Legislature. It contains no parties, and not even groups. The Deputies cannot so much as choose the places where they may sit. There is no Right and Left—no Government and no Opposition.

The police arranged that each Deputy should take the seat that fell to him in the alphabetical order of the district which elected him. Thus, a Communist sits by a Fascist, and a radical Agrarian by a vehement Government supporter. This hampers applauding and demonstrations and hinders group action. The Deputies complain that they are treated as children—and indeed, they are.

Rules regulating the length of the speeches are also very rigid, and the giving of interpolations, reading of declarations, and making protests are also greatly restricted.

And even if it should get out of hand it could not overthrow a Government, for it has only advisory power.

Some Influence Kept

On the other hand, the fact that this channel of expression exists is a good thing. Also, if 60 out of 100 Deputies agree in opposing a Government measure, their view will have some influence.

This Legislature shows that though political parties have been annihilated, public opinion in Bulgaria is very strong. Most of the Deputies elected from cities are openly oppositional. Even without any party agitation, the masses voted strongly for the champions of democracy.

One Government Deputy, named Bagranoff, pointed out the need for more consideration for the peasants. He spoke as though he were a member of the Opposition and a friend of self-government, and within three days he had received 4,000 congratulatory telegrams. This shows how anxious the common people here are to have their views expressed.

The Parliament is at present somewhat amorphous. One cannot easily say who is with the Government, and who against it. A hundred Deputies usually vote for the regime's measures and 60 oppose them, but many members of each camp might switch at any time. Neither group is organized or well led. If they were organized they would be parties, and the Government dislikes parties.

The whole venture is a new experiment. It is certainly not Fascism and is a rather meagre sort of democracy.

Bulgarian Sovereigns Visit British Royalty

By the Associated Press

London, Sept 6

King Boris and Queen Ioanna of Bulgaria arrived at Dover yesterday en route to London and Balmoral, Scotland, where they will be the guests of King George and Queen Elizabeth.

The Bulgarian Sovereigns crossed the English Channel from Ostend, Belgium.

Official quarters asserted that the visit would be purely private and unofficial.

New press law places a heavier responsibility on all branches of newspaper work.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — Bulgarian newspapermen have long been clamoring for a removal of the censorship and for freedom of the press. Now they have it—and a great deal more. Yet they feel they have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.

As a preliminary, the Bulgarian Government recently presented to Parliament a drastic press law, and some of the journalists are looking back "to the good old days of the censorship," for now they are faced with the jailer instead of the censor.

The chief feature of the new bill is responsibility, and responsibility with a vengeance. It makes a newspaper seem a very dangerous thing for anyone having anything to do with it. The owner, editor, reporter, printer, and newsboy may be very severely punished for many kinds of news. Prisons seem to have been made an adjunct of the editorial office. Every journalist will now have to carry a little rule book about, to see the worth—in jail sentences—of every news item. Most punishments seem to be three years in the penitentiary.

Many Features Commendable

The purpose of this law is to prevent "abuses" of the press and many of its features are commendable, but it is so extreme that it appears to compromise the idea of responsibility.

It is against slander, calumny, blackmail, influencing the court while a trial is in progress, and immorality. Furthermore, it requires a paper to print a denial or refutation of any accusation against a person or institution. Certainly no serious editor could object to such provisions. But the law goes so much farther as to make it dangerous for a paper to write about any vital thing.

Any critical religious article may bring a long prison term. Any article about the Army will be perilous. Any consideration of marriage, divorce, and marital relations may lead direct to a prison.

Close Restrictions Imposed

A criticism of the budget, or a study of any financial transaction may land one in jail. A disclosure of the gold reserve in the National Bank may cost one his freedom. To write about the foreign policies of Bulgaria or Germany or Italy, or to describe the probable results of non-intervention in Spain is liable to get one into serious trouble.

The police at any time may confiscate any paper and in addition to all this a censorship may be imposed whenever the Government thinks a crisis has arisen.

Yet the first clause of this law reads: "The Press is free. Freedom of the press consists in the unhampered expression of thoughts through printed productions."

So far the law has only passed on the first reading of the bill. It is not to come up again until autumn. By then some of its teeth may be drawn.

The passage of this law, it is felt, would add to Europe's "journalistic darkness." Already a free press has disappeared from large sections of continental Europe. A dozen men or so determine what 300,000,000 persons may and may not read.

9-Item Bund Plan In U. S. Proposes Rule by Gentiles

ANDOVER, N. J. (AP)—A nine-point program for the German-American Bund, including a demand that only Gentiles shall hold "positions of importance" in government, national defense forces, and educational institutions, was put forward Sept. 4 by Fritz Kuhn, national Bund leader.

Mr. Kuhn said the Bund's objective was "a socially just, white, Gentile-ruled United States and Gentile-controlled American labor unions."

Other points in the program were:

"Thorough cleaning of our most important medium of propaganda and entertainment, the Hollywood film industry."

Severance of diplomatic relations with Russia.

The outlawing of the Communist Party in the United States.

The prosecution of known Communists for "high treason."

"Aloofness from all foreign entanglements."

Severance of all official "and secret" connections with the League of Nations.

Immediate cessation of "all dumping of undesirable aliens disguised as political refugees on the shores of this country."

Cessation of "all abuse of the freedom of the pulpit, press, radio, and stage, undermining the patriotism and the morals of the American people."

William Kunze, Bund public relations director, estimated 2,000 Bund members were present. Mr. Kuhn's program was greeted with cheers.

Beethoven Festival

BADEN, NEAR VIENNA, Sept. 6 (AP)—A nine-day festival in honor of Ludwig van Beethoven, famous composer, opened Sept. 3 in this medieval town. Beethoven chose this quiet place, surrounded by mountains and forests, as his annual summer retreat while living in Vienna. He composed a number of his works while staying here.

CIO Chieftain Praises Roosevelt and Cardenas

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—John L. Lewis, CIO chieftain, praised President Roosevelt of the United States and President Cardenas of Mexico as "two great statesmen" who have aided the advancement of labor.

In a speech before the Latin American Labor Congress Sept. 5, Mr. Lewis reviewed the problems of labor throughout the world and lauded "the great reforms made in our country under the administration of Mr. Roosevelt."

Floods Sweep Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP)—Fire and floods swept central Japan today in the wake of the second typhoon in five days and left a number of fatalities and destroyed property over a wide area. Fire broke out in Takaoka, at the base of Noto Peninsula, and leveled more than 2,000 buildings. Osaka reported 15,000 homes were flooded. At Kobe 31 ships were sunk or damaged.

Sweeping Shifts Hinted in Japan's Diplomatic Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 6 — Sweeping changes in Japanese diplomatic representatives abroad, with shifts of Ambassadors in London, Moscow, Berlin, Rome and possibly in Washington and important changes in the personnel and organization of the foreign office here is predicted in the Japanese press today.

While official confirmation of these forecasts is unavailable, inquiries in well informed quarters indicate that the following changes are quite probable in the near future:

Shigeru Yoshida, veteran Ambassador to London, it is reported, will be recalled. The London post is slated for Mamoru Shigemitsu who has been Ambassador to Moscow. The Moscow post, it is reported, will be taken by the present Ambassador to Germany, Shigenori Togo.

The reports add that the present Military Attaché in Berlin, Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, will replace Mr. Togo while Toshio Shiratori, an unattached diplomat, will succeed Masaaki Hotta as Ambassador to Rome.

Japanese Policy

Behind these prospective changes lie reasons that show significant lines of Japanese foreign policy.

It is understood that Mr. Shigemitsu's firm upholding of the Japanese viewpoint in the Changkufeng affair brought some personal acerbity into his relations with Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet's Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Thus that shift is considered timely.

The appointment of Mr. Oshima, it is thought, will strengthen the Berlin-Tokyo Axis and will also constitute an act of reciprocity since the present German Ambassador here is the former Military Attache, Gen. Eugene Ott. Both General Oshima and General Ott are active sponsors of the Anti-Communist pact.

Mr. Shiratori will presumably be a popular envoy in Rome due to his vigorous anti-Communism.

Other Changes

Equally important with these impending shifts in the Foreign Service is the impending appointment of former Foreign Minister Naotake Sato as chief adviser to the Foreign Minister, Gen. Kazushige Ugaki. It is understood that General Ugaki feels he lacks experience in dealing with the Anglo-Saxon powers and desires the assistance of an experienced diplomat in this connection especially with the view of avoiding needless friction with other powers in China.

There is also a rumor, which must still be taken with reserve, that Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, will be transferred to an important post dealing with Chinese matters and that Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kensuke Horinouchi will succeed him in Washington.

Bernstein Gives Up Honor

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP)—The noted French playwright, Henry Bernstein, has returned to Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy the insignia of an officer of Saint Maurice and Lazare as a protest against Italy's new anti-Semitic racial policy. In a telegram to Premier Mussolini Mr. Bernstein declared:

"You accorded me one of the highest distinctions of your realm in naming me an officer of Maurice and Lazare. Permit me to return the rosette. I would no longer consider it an honor to wear it when you persecute irreproachable Italian citizens in the name of the recently invented racialism."

Guerrillas Reclaiming Hopeh

SIAN—Shensi Province, China, Sept. 6 (AP)—Chinese guerrillas who have confined the Japanese conquest of Hopeh Province to the large cities and narrow strips along the railways yesterday reported that they had sent a new Chinese Governor into Hopeh as part of their "reconquest" of the Province.

Wireless messages received here said the new Governor, Lu Cyung-lin, accompanied by 600 officials, slipped across the Japanese-held Peiping-Hankow Railway at night and reached a "Provisional Capital" identified only as a town "somewhere" about 100 miles south of Peiping.

Guerrilla leaders assert that they control 90 per cent of Hopeh's area.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was said to have appointed the new Governor and allowed him a civil budget of approximately $15,000 a month and substantially larger subsidies for the guerrillas.

German Plane Attacked

HONG KONG, Sept. 6 (AP)—Three Japanese pursuit planes yesterday machine-gunned a tri-motored Junkers transport of the German-Chinese operated Eurasia Line, forcing it to land at Liuchow, Kwangsi Province, with 10 bullet holes in its fuselage. No injuries were recorded.

The plane, which was on a special trip, was newly marked with "Eurasia" in large letters on one side and a Chinese flag on the other.

The attack occasioned great surprise here since it was understood that the Eurasia line, which was backed by German capital, had received assurances from the Japanese against a repetition of the National Aviation Corporation incident.

A statement from the Japanese Foreign Office said that the Japanese planes which attacked the Eurasia halted the attack when they discovered the plane's identity.

Japanese Deny Order

PEIPING, China, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Japanese Army's North China Headquarters termed as incorrect reports from Tientsin that Japanese residents there had been ordered to withdraw from British and French concessions by Sept. 15.

[The Tientsin reports said that a military order was issued for the Japanese to leave the French and British areas in Tientsin because of Japanese press charges that activities harmful to North China order were permitted in the concessions.

Zog Grants Amnesty To State Refugees

TIRANA, Albania (AP)—King Zog granted amnesty to all political refugees abroad in a proclamation issued Sept. 3 in observance of the tenth anniversary of the monarchy.

Several Albanians living in the United States were included in the decree which grants the refugees permission to return home.

The King also freed nine prisoners serving terms for participating in the May 15, 1937, revolt in southern Albania.

Origin of Battery

The galvanic battery was developed about 1780 following experiments by Galvani and Volta.

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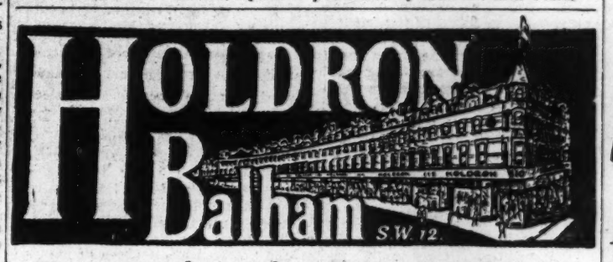

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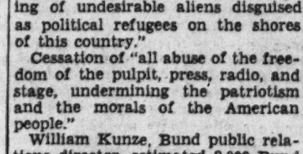

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A Saunter on the Promenade

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The fact that the first Promenade Concert in London was given exactly 100 years ago seems so far to have escaped notice. Yet any musical institution that achieves a centenary is surely worthy of celebration by a glance or two backwards at its history and origin.

As we all know, music, for the most part, is a solemn business. Symphony concert-goers touch the very depths of gravity and bishops might pattern the dignity, if not the gestures, of our star conductors. So perhaps only the frivolous could indulge the hope of ever seeing and hearing a replica of the Prom of long ago. Such retrievals of the past are, of course, popular in revue and on the vaudeville stage, where they never tire of edifying us with songs our grandmothers taught us. But how instructive and what fun it would be to sample a specimen of the early Prom as conducted in the mode of the time, by Musard, Valentino, or Jullien! The customary program of the earliest days was made up of four overtures; four quadrilles, four waltzes, and a solo for a wind instrument. The wind instrument, by the way, was never a singer. Vocalists were barred—whether because they might have lowered the general musical level one does not know.

* * *

Probably the audience which packs the floor of Queen's Hall to stand patiently through a Bach or a Beethoven program, would be startled to hear that the Prom has a queer but definite connection with the cancan. A letter written by Berlioz in 1835 embodies a bitter passage: "In Paris we are now witnessing the triumph of Mussard, who on the strength of his success and the assurance given him by his public-house associates, thinks himself equal to Mozart. I can quite well believe it! Did Mozart ever write a quadrille like the "Brise du matin," or the "Coup de pistolet," or the "Chaise cassée"? Mozart died in poverty, which of course is only right and proper; Mussard is making at the present time at least 20,000 francs a year, which is still more right and proper! . . ."

Berlioz, as we know, never really captured the Paris public. His misspelling of Musard's name, by the way, led a recent biographer of Berlioz into an odd blunder. The name is not "completely forgotten" and can—despite the denial—be found in Grove's Dictionary.

But for Musard the Queen's Hall Proms might never have been. His rise to fame and fortune began with the famous series of Promenade concerts and "Bal masqués" initiated in Paris in 1833. The cancan had just caught the town. As conducted by Musard, Napoléon Musard, or the great Musard, as he was called, its effect on the crowd may well merit the fuliginous description left by an outraged German traveller. Luke Paganini. Musard was invested with the odor of sulphur. The infernal was then the fashion. Hence the poet's lines:

Ce Musard infernal
C'est Satan que conduit le bal!

He was an unkempt little, yellow-faced man—perhaps one ought to say of sulphurous complexion—who always dressed in black. But he was a great showman. One of his methods of arousing enthusiasm was to smash the stool on which he had been sitting, walk to the edge of the platform and fire a pistol into the air. If his aim was 20,000 francs a year he was a good marksman. Yet "Ce Musard infernal" of cancan, quadrille and galop fame, anticipated the modern Queen's Hall Prom programs by giving an all-Handel concert!

* * *

In 1838 some leading London instrumentalists got together and following the Paris fashion, announced a season of "Promenade Concerts à la Musard." The type of program has already been mentioned. The conductor was a certain Negri who—although he obviously disapproved of the singers of his time—did not use a pistol. Even the stools remained whole, but these primitive Proms were a great success. Paris soon heard of it and the great Musard's rival, Valentino, head of the Paris Opéra, tried more ambitious programs—without success. Eventually the great Musard himself arrived to conduct in London. But by this time another rival, Jullien the magnificent, had in Paris "introduced whole artillery salvos in answer to Musard's pistol shots." Instead of smashing stools Jullien marked his climaxes by snatching any player's instrument handy and then sinking exhausted into a gorgeous velvet chair. His quadrilles were performed by an enormous orchestra aided by six military bands. We are told that he always conducted Beethoven with "a jewelled baton and in white kid gloves, handed him at the moment on a silver tray." He conducted London Proms from 1841 to 1859. Hollywood has probably never heard of him but Jullien and his period are a rich mine of material for a "smashing super-musical."

After Jullien the fortunes of London Proms fluctuated considerably. Arditi, Hervé, Sullivan, and Rivière were among the conductors. But the concerts depended largely on "refreshments" and the popping of corks became an established orchestral effect, punctuating even the scores of the classics. From being "the food of love" music became indistinguishable from the love of food. When Sir Arthur Sullivan gave Beethoven's nine symphonies, a critic commented: "the music was so good that it hindered the sale of refreshments, and the financial results were proportionately unsatisfactory."

In 1895 Robert Newman and Henry Wood—then plain Mr.—started the Proms with which every Londoner is familiar—and incidentally changed the whole English orchestral landscape. They are now run by the British Broadcasting Corporation, which supplies both the Promenade and the waves, long and short. All you have to do is to turn a knob and then, like Jullien, sink into an easy chair.

No story of the London Proms would be complete without a peep at one of the present series which began at Queen's Hall on Aug. 6 and continues until Oct. 1. Outside, notices announce, "All seats sold." Inside, the floor or promenade is reminiscent of the "rush hour"—the crush without the rush. If one dictionary definition of "promenade" is a concert at which the audience walk about, the title on this occasion was certainly a misnomer. Less staid than the "symphonic" audience, the Promenaders bring with them a cheerful holiday atmosphere, and indeed for many of them it is a musical holiday from the "stuffiness" of the daily round. The attention is rapt and the applause rapturous. And in spite of his herculean task at the desk, no one enjoys himself more than the alertly cheerful Sir Henry Wood—red carnation in button-hole—wielding a stick that has traced music in the air for 50 years. This year, in fact, the Prom is nightly a dual celebration: the jubilee of Sir Henry as a conductor and, although the audience may not realize it, the centenary of this form of concert in London.

Richard Tucker

Serge Koussevitzky
Conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Tanglewood this summer. The regular Boston Symphony season opens on Oct. 7.

The Cart and the Horse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For more months than it relishes recalling, Hollywood has been grubbing about like a gleaner in the stubble of disappointing product and diminishing financial returns. Gloomy prophets without the industry and falling profits within reiterated like twin compression hammers the obvious fact that the motion picture lots were not altogether happy ones. What few clouds rode across the hot, bright Technicolor blue sky were clouds of dust and not of crop-inspiring rain. Hollywood was feeling mighty marginal. As for the theater owners, independent and otherwise, they were considering requesting share croppers' relief.

But whether they are producers, distributors or exhibitors, movie men do not relish the roles of gleaners. After a spring and summer of discontent they are now putting forth their best collective foot and marching toward what they hopefully call "Motion Pictures' Greatest Year."

Aided perhaps by Max Factor, the film people have made a bold face, have combined their promises in history's "first all-industry product announcement" and have hired Paul Gulick, with headquarters in New York, as their "co-ordinator" to head "Motion Pictures' Greatest Year, Inc."

* * *

Mr. Gulick's first step was to throw the leaven of a $250,000 Movie Quiz contest into the inert mass which the industry felt its public had become. This, although it spreads through 16,000 theaters, is not alone expected to raise the dough. Mr. Gulick has started "a comprehensive and factual advertising campaign in . . . a total of well over 2,000 daily newspapers. . . . This campaign will be a cumulative statement of the essential character of motion picture entertainment in the social and cultural life of the people."

Lastly, George B. Seitz is soon to start making "The World Is Yours," portraying a typical American family and their movie-going experiences. The film will be "at least two reels in length" and famous stars of all the studios will be seen in its sequences. The actual "family" will be played by Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Fay Holden and Charles Grapewin.

These signs of reviving life are heartening at the beginning of a season which not long since appeared gloomier than a seaside resort on a rainy day. But institutional advertising—even in words that we all may understand—does not send people to the movies in large numbers. Even the thought of winning $50,000 or $10 is not a lasting draw—especially since only 30 out of 94 pictures must be seen. The only logical way of filling the patronage vacuum is by the production of pictures so entertaining that no one will want to miss them. The failure of "bank nites," crockery, electric clock and linen giveaways to provide any lasting financial improvement to the industry should be a salutary reminder at this time.

Co-ordinator Gulick implies that Hollywood knows better than to try putting the prize contest cart before the entertainment horse. He says:

"Attention is . . . called to certain noticeable trends in the fall product which, it is felt, reflect a healthy reaction on the part of the studios to the public demand for varied and intelligent entertainment. There is a noticeable absence of cynical 'realism,'"—we never thought the movies offended in this respect—"and a return to wholesome and often homely romantic themes. There are fewer crime pictures and those on the list indicate a more serious, sociological approach to the theme. Pictures like 'Dead End' and 'Crime School' have set a new motif which is carried out in such productions as 'Boys' Town,' 'Gangster's Boy' and 'Juvenile Court.'

* * *

"This greater dignity in presentation colors all types of motion pictures. Musical comedies and musical drama (eleven are listed in all) will have more story and less spectacle. There will be greater credibility, the producers assure us, in the treatment of farce—and a marked absence of the 'boy hits girl' cycle."

It was also notable of this particular communication from Mr. G. that writers and directors—but not stars—were mentioned in connection with the new films.

So everything looks fine and dandy. We are to have a big contest, explanatory advertisements, co-ordination, more dignity, greater intelligence, wholesomeness and homely romance, more sociological approach.

But tell us, Mr. Gulick, are there going to be any good pictures?

J. D. B.

Americans in Paris

By Dorothy Adlow

Sniffish, to say the least, was the response of the French critics toward the American pictures which were selected and sent to Paris for exhibition this summer. The New World may be extolled for technics, but not for achievement in the fine arts. The land of the Indian and the Grand Canyon, of Hollywood and the skyscraper apparently lacked limners with sufficient gusto and penetration to depict native beauty and define its special quality to the satisfaction of the Parisians. It lacked originality and genius, no less.

Americans have never boasted of their ability in the arts. If anything they have been too humble, especially while in European surroundings. Ever since the American painter became urbane and professional, he has traveled and lived abroad, seeking instruction and inspiration in a foreign atmosphere. He has leaned heavily upon European sources. Too many artists from America chose to remain permanently in the Old World, preferring its climate, tempo, food, entertainment. They lacked the pioneering spirit of fellow Americans, setting sail at the slightest inducement. They adopted the European attitude toward Americans as an uncultured and insensitive people, provincial in taste and manners, and not to be taken too seriously. There is a long list of those who were content to adopt European life. It includes the names of Copley and Whistler and Sargent. In good measure they are responsible for European superciliousness toward American art.

* * *

The cool reception of American pictures came at an unfortunate time. This fourth decade of the twentieth century is a period of radical change in the American art scene. For the first time artists have shown a sustained interest in their native land and are seeking not to break but to strengthen their ties with America. They are absorbed in America, and they are trying to find the most appropriate manner in which to describe or express it. There are many gifted painters in America today. There is a great deal to interest the probing and sympathetic eye. There is not yet, we must admit, sufficient material to set beside the modern French, or English, or Italian schools.

What the Parisians judged was the product of a too humble past, and the output of an experimental present. It is folly to expect an American school to sprout overnight, to ask for something totally native and free of the dominant influence in the world of art today—Paris. Whatever contemporary exhibition were invited to Paris, whether from a Latin-American Republic, from Poland, England or Russia, it would be strongly French. Three centuries ago the Italian influence prevailed. The French critics could not expect an airtight, purely American art, even if they stretched a point and examined some Navajo rugs, for even they are a product of borrowing and blend.

* * *

The most significant feature about American art is something which is not important to foreign critics, but which delights critics here at home. It is the fact that Americans have become emancipated from the "phiz monger" stage. They have outgrown commercial portrayal, which was forced upon most of them through outward circumstance. They have dropped the childlike allegories, the pallid sentimentality. They have renounced second-rate tutelage, and are wise enough today to seek the best teachers and examples. Of utmost importance is the growing taste and understanding of art in America. The artist is discovering America, and America is discovering its artists.

The French critics are not expected to look beyond frame and wall; to receive the American exhibition in its own terms, against its own discouraged past; to estimate American artists in terms of the barriers and indifference they have been obliged to surmount. The critic judges the ultimate product. In its nature, criticism cannot be indulgent or compromising.

But critics, too, are fallible. Think of what their ancestors said about the Impressionists when they had an opportunity to judge them in Paris 60 years ago. Let us recall that they derided Monet and Pissarro, ignored Daumier, bullied Manet, extolled the less distinguished canvases of Corot. How could those critical forebears have erred so egregiously, surrounded as they were by such originality and brilliance? Their descendants may be wrong in certain estimates of American art today as well.

Domestic Drama of an Actress

Fanny Kemble, by Margaret Armstrong. New York: Macmillan. $3.

Strangely like one of the "domestic dramas" that were so popular with theatergoers in the nineteenth century was the life of Fanny Kemble, one of the bright ornaments of that extraordinary English family of actors which has flourished for more than two centuries.

Like the star in a romantic play, Fanny excelled as an actress from the start, taking leading Shakespearean roles in her father's London theater at 19. There had been no planning of a stage career for her, though she had been brought up in the glow of the footlights and had heard much talk of the theater at home. To assist the family fortunes at Covent Garden she prepared for the part of Juliet at a few weeks' notice and stepped into an immediate and well-merited popularity.

America offered better rewards to the company, and so to New York and further general acclaim went Fanny and her father. On tour they repeated their successes and a welcome awaited them everywhere socially. The romantic note is intensified with the arrival of Pierce Butler, a Philadelphia blade who followed the company about on tour in the course of his persistent courtship of the dashing and famous young actress. To the dismay of her family she married him at the height of her first popularity and went to live on his slave-holding Southern plantation.

So ended her first career and began her second, happy in her children, but steadily drawing away from the once so devoted suitor. Inherently the contrasts of her experience are so sharp as to justify the term "theatrical," for her domestic differences arose from her horror at the institution of slavery, which her husband took as a matter of course. She wrote a journal of her Georgia experiences in the late thirties. It made a great stir when published in 1863, because of its sympathetic but realistic picture of Negroes under a chattel system. In England this journal was credited with affecting adversely the sentiment of a large number of people who had previously leaned toward the South during the war between the States.

Fanny's unhappiness was increased by news from England that her father was expected soon to pass on and longed to see her desperately. Though all but estranged from his wife, Butler decided, as a means of keeping up social appearances, to accompany her and the children to England. There he gave up all pretense of domesticity, practically forced her into a divorce that made him appear to be the injured party, and prevented her for years from seeing their two daughters, except at long intervals. Undaunted, Fanny entered upon a third career, that of a Shakespearean reader, able to give one-woman performances that drew crowded houses.

Margaret Armstrong has entered with uncommon imagination into this recital of events that were believably at a high emotional pitch a good deal of the time. Fanny's volatile nature being what it was. Because of her sincerity she won the friendship of women who had been born to the Southern inheritance, so that there was no descent into the banalities of feminine quarrels arising out of her enviroment. She endured the hardships of travel in primitive times without complaint, and ministered as best she could to the welfare of her husband's slaves. Fanny Kemble emerges in this book as a comprehensible and admirable person, entirely in the best tradition of a heroine.

E. C. S.

Detroit Artists' Annual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

The annual August exhibition of recent works by Detroit artists is being held this year at Alger House, the Grosse Pointe branch of the Detroit Institute of Arts. In it are represented most of the well-known names, as well as a few whose work is new to the public. The Alger House setting is helpful to the artists, in that small rooms give a feeling of intimacy, and the walls are never crowded.

Zoltan Sepeshy shows one of his ship scenes, "Aft Deck," with cargo and lifeboats in opaque brown-blacks and dull reds. Edgar Yaeger's still-life is a simple arrangement of fruit and vase upon a cover of violent blue, and his landscape is a design of differing pinks and pale yellows.

Carlos Lopez is well represented, with a rich, juicy landscape, and another, larger, one called "Country Church," which is dramatic and unusual in its technique. The paint application is thick, to form emphatic white lines, such as the outlines of the children's figures, incised with a sharp instrument—a trick, to be sure, but one which achieves a fine effect of contrast. Mr. Lopez also shows "Horizons," a handsome and sympathetic study in gouache of a tall adolescent boy holding a young bird in his hands, against a background of farm buildings.

There is one of John Carroll's cleverly painted young ladies, this time a bovine-eyes, oval-faced damsel, a more sturdy looking specimen than usual, though the painting of the gray dress has a more delicate and poetic quality. John Pappas contributes several well-organized Greek landscapes that are vigorous and still picturesque. By Sarkis Sarkisian is a profile portrait of a young girl with a pink garment falling from her shoulders, a blue perfume bottle providing a dark accent. Alex Minewski's portrait of an old man is in deep darks—gray-greens and blacks—and there is also an small marine, with boys sailing boats, by the same artist.

Three exquisitely delicate Vermont landscapes, done with an old-masterish attention to detail, are by Constance Richardson, who obviously loves her hills and clouds and mountains, and also loves painting them. Ben Glicker shows a head of a girl with a vermilion kerchief. David Fredenthal has done a view of Budapest that is a well-organized pattern of hills and streets (so much richness of design looks as though it should be meant for a fabric) with an apocalyptic sky of heavy clouds and blood-colored rays. He also has a fine little water color, "Pine Forest"—the green-black depths of a wood, with a touch of sun slanting through.

A lovely pastel head, a young woman with raised hand, is by Georgia Carroll. It is really a pencil drawing, with the modeling done in pastels of neutral tone, which are then washed slightly. She also shows three water color whimsies inspired by Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," which have quaint figures, classic ruins, and much fin-de-siecle charm. Ernest Scanes has a couple of fine little aquarelle landscapes, sketchy and bright, with gay sky; and also a charcoal landscape, with figures, that has rich blacks in contrast to its lighter forms. A series of unrealistic drawings of nineteenth-century Michigan houses is by James E. Bellaimey.

The Country Theater

By Harold Hobson

Ilfracombe, Devon

Malvern, naturally enough, gets most of the publicity given to the summer theater in England, though Buxton, which is running for the second year a dramatic festival of its own, is beginning to be a formidable rival; but it may be supposed that the stage at Ilfracombe is more typical of what the provinces normally enjoy. Or at any rate, what the provinces normally get.

For Malvern is really an extension into Worcestershire of the London theater. There is nothing provincial about it. The chief London critics are there. The chief London dramatists are there, in fuller force even than in London. In what West End house could four such men as J. B. Priestley, Lord Dunsany, James Bridie, and Sir Hugh Walpole be found at the same performance, sitting in a row, and smiling on all and sundry like the good boys at a Sunday school treat? The general audience, too, has a London flavor about it. It dresses for the occasion like a London audience. And the people of Malvern turn out to admire the fine dresses just as the Cockneys do at an important first night. None of the plays at this year's Malvern Festival, it is true, has been seen in London; but it is doubtless the hope of the Festival management that where Malvern has pioneered the way London will shortly follow. Finally, such artists as Jean Cadell, Ernest Thesiger, and Frank Petingell, who take the chief parts at Malvern, are well known in the West End.

There is none of this metropolitan atmosphere about the theater in Ilfracombe. No one going to the "After Dinner" show in the Victoria Pavilion would dream of dressing for it, or, having arrived there, be under the impression that he was in any way assisting at the higher drama. In Malvern all roads lead to the theater. The shops are full of books and pamphlets dealing with the festival. The streets are festooned with flags in honor of the occasion. The hotels arrange little celebrations before the performances begin and after they end. The entire town is theater-conscious.

* * *

But in Ilfracombe the Victoria Pavilion—like its counterpart in many a score of other English seaside resorts during the summer months—is only one of several potent sources of amusement. A vast glass structure built on the very edge of the shore, its roof glitters in the evening sunshine. Crowds of people walk leisurely up and down the promenade in front of it, listening to the strains of the municipal band, which has its headquarters close by. The huge Capstone Rock, covered with grass, and artificial walks, and holiday-makers, juts out to sea on its western side. Periodically, a van with a loudspeaker passes up and down the parade, advertising the attractions of a rival entertainment. From time to time young men and women adventure sixpence in the cause of charity on a gaily-colored balloon. Name and address are affixed before the balloon is dispatched into the skies. The sender of the balloon which floats farthest is to receive a prize at the end of the summer. Most of the balloons that have so far come back to Ilfracombe reached only the neighboring coast of Wales, but one got as far as Budapest. There are many other things to think about in this corner of North Devon than the show at the Victoria Pavilion.

It is therefore a tribute to the appeal of the entertainment that the Pavilion is packed to capacity night after night. The program is changed three times a week, and people come two and three and four times. A spirit of friendly intimacy is thus built up between the audience and the players. As Mr. George Thomas, manager, principal comedian, chief dramatic actor, and compère of the show, announces each turn, he gazes upon the audience with a very fiery regard, and shouts in a stentorian voice, "I thank you." As at a preconcerted signal the whole house yells back, "Right." The monosyllable is delivered with the crashing force of an avalanche, and it fills everyone with the liveliest satisfaction.

* * *

The entire performance is, in fact, a co-operative venture. The evident delight and support of the audience are an important factor in its success. Behind me are three young men from some midland manufacturing town, wearing sweaters and blazers of extraordinary brilliance. As the Three Manikins open the evening's proceedings with a dance, the most impressionable murmurs, "Pretty girls." After that a monologist recites Sydney Carton's farewell to Lucie Manette from "A Tale of Two Cities." The young man, responding to an aesthetic emotion, inquires of his friends, "Have you read it? It's a beautiful book." The reciter's hair is long, and his black frock coat has a fur collar. His trousers are strapped round the instep. "Looks just like an actor, don't he?" says the young man, in tones of genuine awe.

Presently Mr. Thomas begins community singing. After the ladies of the audience have done their share, he appeals to the men, addressing them picturesquely as "Bread and butter." "The workers," says the young man, getting into the swing of the thing. "Sweated labor," responds one of his companions. "The Tough Guys," observes the third. So it goes on, with sopranos on high notes (more or less) and basses on low ones, with pianists playing their own arrangements of other people's music, and comic songs and dramatic sketches, until the audience is dismissed into the promenades, where the crowds of people are still walking up and down, and hundreds of fairy lamps have now been lit.

'Can't Take It With You' Filmed

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Having played the better part of two happy seasons at the Booth Theater, "You Can't Take It With You" moved Monday to the Imperial, there to continue, at reduced rates. And just the other day to Radio City Music Hall came the screen version of "You Can't Take It With You," directed by Frank Capra. The play delighted thousands in the theater. Now it will make fun for the millions who get their entertainment from the screen. Who will be the better satisfied? The thousands or the millions? In its film form the naturalistic farce by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart is quite a choice bit of human comedy.

Messrs. Kaufman and Hart were fond of their characters obviously, but they could laugh at them too. Mr. Capra and Robert Riskin, who made the screen play, never laugh at them. They love Grandpa Vanderhof and his brood of happy, irresponsible humans. There was warmth in the play on the stage, but the film story has an even greater warmth. Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Hart piled eccentricity upon eccentricity rather mechanically, and cared very little about verisimilitude in their ending, or logic either. Messrs. Capra and Riskin try to humanize everything, to make their characters mellow instead of leaving them as galloping outlines, strive to round out the story until its ending is more credible, less a makeshift.

* * *

Naturally a great part of the dialogue is gone. Much of it is missed. But if we have lost many a quick witticism, we have on the screen instead more touching quality. For instance, we have love scenes in which the talk is charming, the action an imaginative delight. James Stewart and Jean Arthur, chief youngsters of the film, make love as if actually they liked each other. Too often in the films the effect is of a pair of studio workers perfunctorily playing a love scene to earn their daily bread. These two children are real and sweet and fresh and beguiling.

What is true of the love scenes is true of the rest. It seems quite clear that Frank Capra has a deep fondness for his fellow human beings. If he has not he has at least the conviction that audiences of human beings want to like their fellow men and are best entertained when their sympathies are affected. There is warmth in everything Mr. Capra does, even in so gay and swift a story as "It Happened One Night." And that warmth, a quality that brings a rich mellowness to "You Can't Take It With You" on the screen, should cause it to enchant the millions. In spite of the lines and situations he has left out, this screen play of his is more complete than the original. In spite of all the director's skill, it is the warmth brought to the story that raises it up among the best of the products of Hollywood.

* * *

Few stage plays fare so well as "You Can't Take It With You" when done in celluloid. "Boy Meets Girl" did not, even though converted by its original authors, Sam and Bella Spewack. In this case the same lines that delighted the auditor in the theater fell flat in the film. Partly that was because the leading actors pushed and shoved their way through the play instead of going at it with guile. They were all for speed and horseplay, rather than any kind of significance, and the authors themselves neglected to season their comedy with verisimilitude. So "Boy Meets Girl" turned out to be a performance by trap drummers and the melody was lost.

Frank Capra lets none of that go. One wonders what he could do in the theater.

Cape Ann's Contemporary Gallery

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

The fourth exhibition at the Contemporary Gallery just off Rockport's main street is the last of the Cape Ann art offerings for the season. A new venture this summer, it has played successfully upon the charm of a small, intimate gallery as against the more impersonal salon atmosphere of the usual major shows.

Started by artists for artists, it had in mind the stimulation of interest rather than actual sales, although sales have not been unwelcome. What the exhibitors wanted was a place of their own where they might show canvases that they themselves enjoyed, free from the bias of juries. As a result, the little exhibitions have flavor. They gain also, from their setting, being open to the public view from the road, a fact that has attracted an attendance of 1,200 during the summer.

The exhibition gallery is an old barn, which a year ago was a useless space under Sidney Raynes's studio. A flooring, wall lining and scrubbing have turned it into a bright room perched over Rockport harbor.

The idea of the gallery grew out of a group exhibition held by a few Rockport artists last winter in Boston, and it has been fathered and mothered by Sidney Raynes, Arthur Thompson, Clare and Henry Twardzik and John Huntington, all of whom are also exhibitors.

* * *

Although there is no jury control of exhibitions, the exhibitors are invited, thus vesting in the organizing group responsibility for the character of the shows.

Apart from the fact that the venture is housed in otherwise unused property, it has met its expenses by small seasonal payments or dues from members of the exhibiting group. That group, however, is not closed, but has a healthy tendency to change and to expand. During the present season some 17 artists have contributed, all of them represented in this last exhibition.

Among the most convincing of the canvases are "Skipper," by Iver Rose, "Gloucester Hill," by Herbert Barnett, and "Storm Signals," by Ann Brockman. For intensity of feeling, in fact, Miss Brockman's canvas is outstanding. She has corralled emotional elements and translated them to color terms. As emotional binder, a storm churns sky and sea. In the foreground, looming against the ominous color undertones, is a fisherwife with a baby in her arms and a little girl at her skirts. Precipitately—perhaps more so than normal perspective allows—the land drops down to the curve of a brown breakwater with accents of yellow-slickered fishermen. Across the moody harbor is a lighthouse, beside which two vividly red flags focus attention. Lurid light catches a sail and the crests of potential waves.

What interests one technically, is the artist's ability to dominate her rather heavy foreground by the vivid red accents in her background.

Barnett's "Gloucester Hill" is less emotionally vibrant; more an exercise in color geometrics, using the upward progression of house and tree angles on the march from street to hilltop.

* * *

"The Skipper," by Iver Rose, plays upon a pleasing color range, with green-gray shirt echoed by a slightly more intense green-gray of sea against the rust brown of fisherman's apron and boat ropes. The figure stands on the boat railing against sky and sea.

With a slight reduction of the recognizable, Barnett's "Gloucester Hill" might easily become an abstraction. The same basic interest in design may be found in John Huntington's "Stone Booms in Storm," where quarry derrick geometrics against a gloomy gray sky emphasize the pattern rather than the scene.

Leaning more definitely toward the abstract is Morris Davidson's "Still-Life"; while Arthur Thompson plunges the whole way in his "Composition." Yet to the visitor interested in design there is an analogy with Ann Brockman's story-telling "Storm Signals" in the use of a bit of red to insure design focus.

Other exhibitors include Hetty Beatty, who is represented by both oil and sculpture, Gertrude Tonsberg, Henry Botkin, George Le Boutillier, Esther Williams, John Gehrman, Samuel Hershey, Adelaide Fogg, and Isobel Marmotte.

"Dame Nature," adapted from the French of André Birabeau by Patricia Collinge, will be the first production of the Theater Guild's twenty-first subscription season. It will open in New York, Sept. 26. Jessie Royce Landis, Montgomery Clift and Lois Hall will have important roles.

The Buck Hill (Pa.) Art Association's 1938 Purchase Prize has been awarded to Anthony Thième for his painting, "Setting Bait."

On View at the Art Institute of Chicago

"The Trapeze," by Andrene Kauffman
Item in the Exhibition of Art for the Public, by Chicago Artists of the Federal Art Project, Which Continues Until Oct. 9.

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Landing Gear of DC-4
An idea of the size of the landing gear in relation to the height of the average woman is indicated here.

Largest Landplane in World Nears Tests by U. S. Experts

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Over Los Angeles' Municipal Airport these days flies the world's largest landplane, the Douglas DC-4, with its ground and flight crews busy "getting the bugs out" of the ship for the Federal license tests, expected to be passed before mid-September.

"Getting the bugs out" is eliminating the rough spots in manufacture, the critical stage which makes a well-performing machine out of a production job. This plane will carry 42 passengers and a crew of five.

Mechanically, the ship fulfilled every expectation on that critical afternoon of June 7 when it first took to the air. It has been quartered a few miles from the Santa Monica factory. The take-offs and landings are daily wonders for sightseers from all over the country, and the local residents have already learned to catalog the unequaled roar of the four motors which sounds like a formation flight.

The flight tests are under the guidance of Carl Cover, Vice-President and chief pilot of the Douglas Aircraft Company. As soon as the Federal inspectors give the "O. K." on the airworthiness of the ship, the factory will begin the interior furnishing to provide the utmost in travel luxury.

These "furnishings" will include such noteworthy features as a steam heating and air-conditioning plant; a sealed cabin for stratosphere flight; an electrical system adequate to light and operate the controls of the ship, cook the food, refrigerate, and even operate the men's electric razors.

Little Things Count

Safety in the air often times is making certain that everything that goes into a plane is shipshape or of being sure that even personal equipment is in its right place, securely fastened or inspected, as the case may be.

For example: Pennsylvania-Central Airlines has air-conditioned its instrument-testing laboratories at the Alleghany County Municipal Airport in Pittsburgh to keep dust and moisture out of the 650 or so precision flight instruments that it keeps on hand ready to go into the company's fleet of planes when the plane instruments are ready to come back for overhauling. Sometimes a speck of dust or a spot of rust will seriously affect the performance of these instruments. Westinghouse did the air-conditioning.

Again, Aero Insurance Underwriters, who issue all forms of aviation insurance, in a letter to clients, advise such ordinary things as keeping inflammable materials away from radio panels, how to make landings on glassy water, how summer air changes the flying characteristics of light planes, or what an inexperienced flyer could do if suddenly caught in bad weather.

* * *

Polish Balloon Flight

Preparations are under way this month in Poland for a flight into the stratosphere in what is believed to be the largest balloon ever constructed, according to the National Geographic Society. The volume of the Polish balloon, to be piloted by Capt. Zbigniew Burzynski of the Polish Army, will be more than 4,800,000 cubic feet, as compared with Explorer II, the 3,700,000 cubic foot bag which established the present world record of approximately 13¾ miles near Rapid City, S. D., in November, 1935.

The flight of the Polish stratosphere balloon will be made from a valley in the Tátra Mountains, near Zakopane, in southwestern Poland, near the Czech border. Studies in cosmic radiation, pressure and temperature will be made during the flight.

* * *

Air Brevities

An air meet for owners of planes with engines of 50 horsepower or under has been sanctioned by the Civil Aeronautics Authority and will be held at the Harlem airport in Chicago this month. Fliers of these smaller craft have been hitherto barred from participating in the larger meets. A program of races, stunting, precision flying in commercial, private and amateur classes will be carried out with trophies instead of money as prizes, according to the Associated Press.

Sleep After Race? No, Winner Dances!

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio

Suppose you've just flown across the country, fighting storms and static, sucking oxygen through a tube grinding away at the job for 10 hours, and finally setting a new women's transcontinental record—

You'd want to go to sleep, probably.

But not Miss Jacqueline Cochran, who beat 10 men out of $12,500 prize money in the 1938 Bendix Race Saturday.

She disclosed how she capped her day:

"I put on my prettiest evening gown and danced."

And next day she was ready for more flying.

40-Plane Flight In Ohio Boosts Private Flying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Out of a medley of air activities which held the spotlight for several days came a decided boost for private aviation in Ohio—and a conviction that air shows can be run safely and sanely and still with plenty of thrills.

A three-day All-Ohio tour, which wound up at Akron, brought 40 sportsmen-pilots from all over the State together in a flying caravan which touched at most of the state's prominent cities.

Men and women pilots flew in leisurely fashion, were met at their various destinations by civic leaders, taken to spots of interest in the towns they visited, and then proceeded on, to meet and hobnob at the next stop.

In Akron they landed in time to usher in the annual Akron Aviation Day air show, and to parade before the reviewing stand in their small light plane before 100,000 persons, gathered in the vast amphitheater of Akron's Airport to watch aerobatic stunts and cheer the fliers.

While two of the pilots got lost for a few hours, due to the fact that they carried no compasses, there were no other hitches.

Meanwhile the Aviation Day show, in spite of the fact that many an upside-down flight, delayed parachute drop, and barrel roll and loop was performed — was carried out without a single accident to mar its six straight hours of activity.

Outstanding were two precision fliers, Maj. Al Williams, who returned from a tour of European aviation factories just two weeks ago, and Lieut. Joe Mackey, who has returned to his air show business after a year's rest.

Perfect in precision also was the delayed parachute drop of Buddy Batzel, internationally known jumper.

Two small ships again took the spotlight when Akron's own pilot and plane designer, Joe Funk, cut loose in a silvery glider from a towline on a plane, and soared gracefully about before landing. Another small plane act was put on by a pilot of the Taylor-Young Aircraft Company in Alliance, who sent his small businessman's type ship through a series of graceful maneuvers.

A race between gas model planes was a feature for the juniors. A Navy Reserve squadron from Grosse Ile, Mich., demonstrated formation flying as another event of the show.

Air Racing Honors Shared by Turner And Miss Cochran

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 6 (AP)—A big fellow with a wide, self-assured grin has recaptured the world's choicest aviation trophy for the United States at a speed which visionaries used to write about in the days of the one-hoss shay.

Seated in a silver-hued racing plane, Col. Roscoe Turner of Chicago breezed around a 10-mile course for 63½ minutes yesterday to jack up to 283.49 miles an hour the pace for the 300-mile Thompson Trophy Race.

It was just a day's chore for the man who introduced a pet lion cub to flying a few years ago and shocked conservative fellow aviators by appearing in public with a brilliant blue uniform of his own design.

For Colonel Turner it was victory and something more. To use his own words, "We've proved we've got the speed in this country, something for Europe to shoot at."

Woman Wins Race

Meanwhile, on Saturday, Miss Jacqueline Cochran had won the eighth Bendix Trophy Race by hopping non-stop from Burbank, Calif., to the National Air Races here, and flying onward over Bendix, N. J., to collect $12,500 in prizes.

She flew at 16,000 to 22,000 feet, encountering "bad weather, thunder storms and icing conditions."

The first to reach both Cleveland and Bendix, she also had the day's best elapsed times for the two hops. She averaged 246.914 miles an hour on the 2,446-mile trip, and in doing so beat the best efforts of 10 men entered in the annual speed dash.

In annexing the final event of the three-day National Air Races, Colonel Turner exceeded by 19 miles an hour the pace set by Michel Detroyat of France, in the same race at Los Angeles in 1936.

So the Colonel had double satisfaction. He defeated one of Europe's speed aces and won the Thompson Race for the second time to become the only man who ever accomplished the feat. Colonel Turner and Earl Ortman of San Diego, Calif., fought for the lead almost the entire distance.

Flier Fights Odds

The San Diego flier fought odds too great to overcome after Colonel Turner took the lead at the 50-mile mark. Toward the close of the race, Mr. Ortman's oil pressure began ebbing. With his control stick in his stomach, he pulled high, ready to abandon ship with parachute if necessary. His windshield was sprayed with oil. He wirelessed the airport control tower a warning, anxious to finish if he could, even with a frozen motor. The field was cleared for him.

With three laps to go, he hung doggedly to Colonel Turner's heels. He flashed over the line in second place, wheeled about, cut his ignition switch and shot in blindly, guided entirely by radioed instructions.

Miss Cochran whipped the closest of her men rivals, Frank Fuller, into Cleveland by 23 minutes to win $11,500 and become the second woman to win the cross-country event.

No Record Set

She reached the airport here with an elapsed time of 8 hours, 10 minutes and 3 seconds—16 minutes slower than the Bendix record posted last year by Mr. Fuller, San Francisco sportsman. Then she continued on to Bendix to pick up another $1,000 for the fastest time between Burbank and Bendix.

Miss Cochran declared in an interview, "This is one of the things I've always wanted to do. I'm so happy."

Returning to Cleveland after the conclusion of her flight at Floyd Bennett Airport, N. Y., she was met by her husband, Floyd B. Odlum, financier. "That airplane is the most wonderful plane in the world, and if I had not been forced to leave the 16,000-foot level I would have been in Cleveland earlier at 280 miles an hour," she said.

"I ran into dirty weather and had to climb up to 22,000 feet where it was necessary for me to use the two tanks of oxygen the ship carried."

Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, airplane designer and manufacturer, set a new East-to-West transcontinental record of 10 hours and 3 minutes on Aug. 30 on a flight from New York to Los Angeles. He fueled once at Kansas City.

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OKLAHOMA CITY

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Golden Ball

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

If it is hot tomorrow you can go to the Gardens in your new swim suit," said Benjamin's mother.

Ever since they had bought the new swim suit it had lain in the drawer because the weather hadn't been quite hot enough. Benjamin couldn't swim, but all the little boys who went to the Gardens wore swim suits because they were so nice and cool, and even if you were not at the seaside it sort of made you feel as if you were.

Benjamin's suit was a lovely bright color. The lady in the shop had called it "canary yellow." Benjamin thought it was like a canary with the sun shining on it, it was so bright. But as soon as it was bought the sun went in, and a little shivery wind blew about the town.

Mother said she was sure the sun would come back, and she was quite right, for the next day it was hotter than it had been at all. So instead of putting on his clothes in the ordinary way, Benjamin slipped into the swim suit and ran all over the house because he felt so nice and free.

On the Way to the Gardens

When it was time to go to the Gardens, Mother took a basket of mending in one hand and a sunshade in the other. Benjamin didn't take anything. He was so excited about his suit that he forgot his stream-lined engine and his Atlantic liner, and it was not until they were halfway there that he began to wish he had something to play with.

So Mother said they would buy a ball at the newspaper shop.

There were a number of balls in a deep basket just inside the shop, and the newspaper man let you dive your hand in and turn them about until you got the one you really liked the best.

Benjamin had almost decided on a striped ball when he saw a golden one that was even brighter than his canary swim suit. It was bigger and more expensive than the other balls, but it was so very beautiful that they bought it.

Standing close to the door, watching them, was a very dirty little boy in an old swim suit that someone must have knitted at home because it fitted so badly. It was dirty, too, and worn, and faded, and some of the stitches had run, leaving holes. The little boy looked as if he had been rolling in the dust, because his hair was all gray and dusty. Benjamin didn't like the look of him, so he put his ball under his arm and strode along the pavement with his head held high and his shoulders straight. The sun was very hot indeed on his back, but he didn't mind.

As soon as they were in the Gardens they chose a place on a bank beneath the trees and sat down to cool. Benjamin rubbed his legs backward and forward on the grass. It made a lovely, tickly feeling. Then he got up, and taking his ball to the top of the bank rolled it down to see how far it would go.

A Good Kick

"Watch!" he called to his mother. "Watch me send my ball to those trees over there!"

It didn't go quite as far as the trees, but it was a good roll all the same.

"Perhaps it would reach the trees if you kicked it," said his mother as she hunted in her basket for her thimble.

"Yes," said Benjamin.

He climbed to the top of the bank again, and putting the ball on the grass gave it a kick.

It didn't go quite in the direction he had expected. In fact, it went all crooked, and for a moment he couldn't see where it had landed. Then he noticed a group of big, rough boys passing on their way to the river with towels round their necks. No sooner did they see the ball lying by itself on the grass than they began to kick it about from one to another as if it belonged to them.

Benjamin stood where he was on the top of the bank. He didn't call out or do anything, but just watched his beautiful golden ball being kicked further and further away.

Then he ran to his mother and told her what had happened, and as soon as she had packed up her sewing things they set off after the boys.

"There they are," said Benjamin, pointing toward the river.

The boys were still kicking the ball when they reached them, shouting to one another in loud voices and waving their towels in the air when a specially good kick was made. Benjamin's mother was just going to ask them to stop when the ball went high into the air and came down with a splash right in the middle of the river.

A Shabby Little Figure

"Now you've done it," said the biggest boy, staring at the place where the ball was bobbing away with the tide.

Benjamin caught at his mother's hand.

"Never mind," she said, quietly. "They didn't know it was yours."

It was at that moment that a dirty little figure came running along the bank dressed in an old knitted swim suit with holes in it. He had seen the ball being kicked about, and had heard the splash as it landed in mid-stream, and no sooner had he reached a point opposite to the place where it was circling round and round in the little waves than he plunged into the water and struck out, his thin arms flashing swiftly, his tousled head under water between each stroke.

"He's a plucky little swimmer," said a man who had come up, "but he'll not find it too easy to get back against the current."

The small boy was close to the ball now, and the people who had gathered to watch moved further down the bank to be in line with him as he grasped it and turned.

"Swim on your back!" shouted a man. But he didn't seem to hear and began kicking vigorously upstream, trying to make for the side.

"He'll never do it that way," said one of the boys who had caused all the trouble. "Get your things off, Alf. You're a strong swimmer."

The boy referred to as Alf slipped quickly behind a tree with his swim suit and towel.

Meanwhile the small boy struggled on.

"Get over on your back!" shouted the man again. "That's better. You're nearly home!"

New Ownership

It was only a few minutes more before a dripping little figure splashed out of the water and scrambled up the bank. His hair hung limply over his face, and his old knitted suit sagged with the weight of the water.

"Well done, kid!" said a chorus of voices. "Who taught you to swim?"

The little boy pushed his hair back and squeezed the water out of his eyes and nose. Then he made his way to Benjamin and gave him the ball.

Benjamin knew what he wanted to do, but he felt too shy.

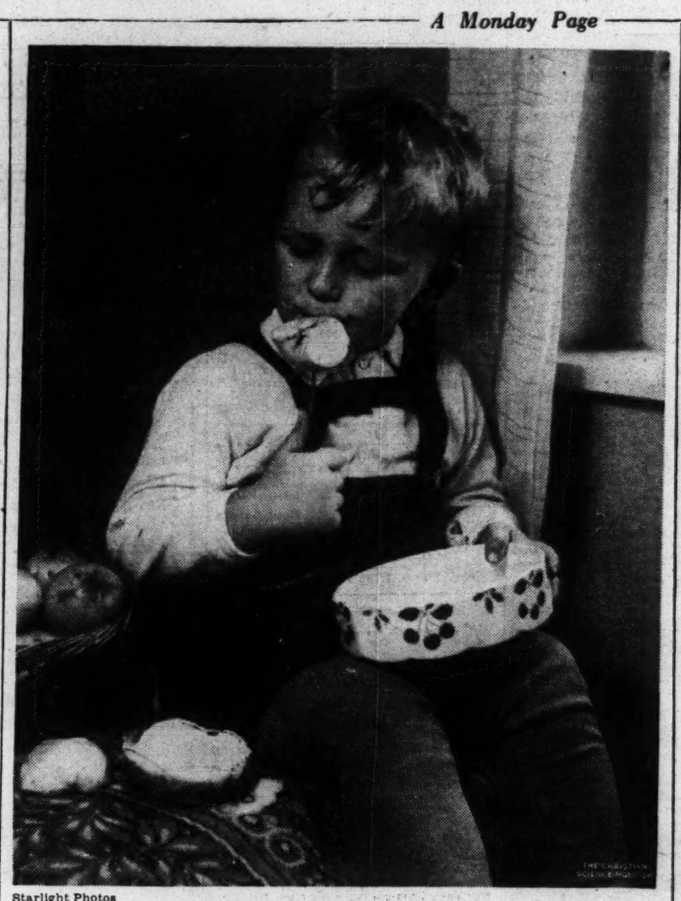
"You do it," he whispered to his mother.

She put her hand on the thin, wet shoulder of the small swimmer.

"You must keep the ball for yourself," she said. "It was very brave and kind of you to get it for us, but we want you to have it now."

"Thank yer, lidy!" said the little boy, a huge smile spreading over his face.

By the time Alf came out from behind the tree in his swim suit, all the excitement was over. The crowd had dispersed, the little boy had run off home with the golden ball in his arms, and a lady with a canary yellow dot of color by her side was making her way back to the grassy bank beneath the trees.



Starlight Photos

Apple-Picking Time Brings Its Rewards

Little Dog Finds Three Friends

(Founded on Fact)

Both the newspaper boy and Little Dog knew that something was amiss as soon as the policeman stopped and began to ask questions. Little Dog's tail drooped as if he had done wrong, and he hid under the stall.

When the policeman had gone, the newspaper boy pulled his friend out.

"D'ye hear?" he questioned sadly. "He says that if I can't show a license he'll have to take you away. And I haven't enough money for one, and you don't seem to belong to anyone who has."

Little Dog was a mystery mongrel, who appeared each morning, helped to sell the papers, and then disappeared till paper time in the evening. But suddenly an idea struck the newspaper boy.

"I'll find out where you go for the rest of the day," he said, patting his small friend who was watching him with his tongue hanging out, quite happy again.

As usual, when the morning papers were packed up, Little Dog wagged his tail to the boy and set off down the side street. Today he trotted away so quickly that the boy had to run to keep up with him. First he turned to the right, and then he turned to the left, and finally he ran up to a sweet shop, and barked till the door was opened.

"Come in," said a pleasant woman, and seeing Little Dog she asked the paper boy if he really belonged to him.

The Hot Potato Pie Man

"No—only early in the morning," he replied, "and then he's not mine properly, because I can't buy him a license."

He told her what the policeman had said, and at once she answered, "Dear, dear, I must tell the hot potato pie man across the way."

"Why do you have to tell him?" asked the newspaper boy.

"This little dog stays most of the day with me," she explained, "but he goes across to the hot pie shop to feed. He's a good little fellow, isn't he? Sometimes I find him asleep on my step at night, too."

"Something must be done about this," said the newspaper boy and the sweet shop woman together.

They said the same thing when they reached the hot potato pie man's place on the other side of the road.

Three Half Crowns

"Quite so, quite so," he agreed, rubbing his chin thoughtfully, "and as he seems to want to belong to all three of us, we must all three do it."

Before very long the newspaper boy said, "If I run errands a bit later, I think I can make an extra half crown; and if you bake a few more pies, and sell a few more sweets, can't you each make an extra half crown?"

"We can try," they agreed.

"Then that will make up the seven shillings and sixpence needed for Little Dog's license," said the boy, "and he'll still belong to all of us."

It seemed so simple when they thought of it that way, and they all set to work and managed to get the license within a week. So then Little Dog was properly theirs.

And after that they saved up again and bought him a collar with the newspaper boy's name and address on it. And they each kept a special cushion on a special chair, so that he could spend the night at whichever house he pleased. So perhaps, in the end, Little Dog, was the happiest of them all!

Wide World Photo

A Fluffy Chicken Finds a Soft Perch

The Jolly Little Man in the Toy Shop

Mrs. Goose kept a shop. The shop had a sign that hung outside, and the sign said "Toys" in bright gold letters.

One day when the rain was falling pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat against the toy shop window, Mrs. Goose looked

The Rain Fell—Pit-a-Pat—Against It

up the street and down the street. There was no one in sight.

"A wet day for business," Mrs. Goose said to her yellow cat.

The cat blinked his eyes. He didn't like the rain and what is more if there wasn't any business there would be no jam for supper. He knew a lot, that yellow cat. He knew that Mrs. Goose's jam-pot was empty.

"Yellow cat," said she, "shall we have jam for supper?"

"Meow," answered the yellow cat, and to the surprise of both of them the toy shop door burst open. In came the jolliest little man wearing a long coat and a round, flat hat, and carrying an umbrella.

"Good-day, Mrs. Goose," he said. "Good-day to you." His long coat was buttoned tight, his hat had a feather in it.

The jolly little man waved his hands.

"I've come to buy some toys," he said. "I always buy toys on rainy days because that's when the children need them most."

The Jolly Little Man Looked at the Toys

"A very wise man you are, sir," Mrs. Goose made answer, and the yellow cat thought so too.

The jolly little man walked about looking at the toys that stood on rows of shelves against the wall.

Mrs. Goose waited, feeling strangely excited. The yellow cat sat up tall and straight.

"Now," said the jolly little man, "I'll take this toy and that toy, and this one and that one, and this and that!"

"All these, sir," she cried. And the yellow cat grinned.

"All these," the jolly little man said, "for I know so many little children, playing in the house while it rains."

"They will be very happy little children," Mrs. Goose answered, "and I know the toys will be happy too, for really, sir, they've stood on the shelves quite long enough, if you should ask me sir."

"Quite long enough," the jolly little man said as he paid the bill. "It's time they met the little children." And bowing low he went out of the toy shop, his arms full.

The yellow cat blinked his eyes. "Meow," he said, which meant—"It's never too wet for business," and—"I thought we should have jam for supper."

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

"Meow," Said the Yellow Cat

The Swan Boats' Rivals

Ever since they could remember, the swans had spent their summers in the Public Garden in Boston. Before the roses were out in the early summer, they were brought from the sheltered place in which they spent the winters and were set on the grassy bank of the pond.

The first thing they did was always to stretch their long white necks over the edge of the pond and look into its dark green depths. There they saw reflected their own bright yellow beaks and beady eyes. Then they would take a step into the cool water and let it wash over their feet.

The gardener who was busy setting out the young heliotrope plants always seemed to be on the lookout for them when they arrived. He would get up from the heliotrope bed where he had been kneeling and walk over to them. Nelly and Nolly, he called them.

"Well Nolly," he would say, "brought Nelly back to the Garden for another summer? Not much fish for you in the pond, but the children will spare you some crusts. Maybe I could find one for you now." And he would rummage in a pocket of his faded overalls, pull out a piece of bread, break it into pieces, and toss it to them. Then the gardener would go back to his heliotropes.

The Mallards' Welcome

Nelly and Nolly would gobble up the pieces of bread he had thrown to them and would push off from the bank and begin to swim along the edge of the pond.

The mallards that had their nests over on the island in the pond always swam up to say "How do you do" to the new arrivals. A squirrel or two would scramble down to the tip of the willow branches that hung over the water and would call "Hullo" to them, and the robins and piegons would dip in their flights over the pond to bid them welcome.

The swans were very dignified birds and, although they tried to look pleased at all these attentions, they were really very stiff. They would wiggle their beaks in acknowledgement and do a kind of snake dance with their long, wriggly necks. But they could never manage to put on the fluttery, delightful manners that the smaller creatures had.

One reason for this stiffness, especially on the day of their arrival, was their distaste for the swan boats that floated on the water on the east side of the pond. Why the pond in the Public Garden should have swan boats when it already had two real swans was something that Nelly and Nolly could never understand.

A Conversation

After swimming down the west side of the pond, under the bridge, circling the island and coming up on the east side and under the bridge again, Nolly would turn his head stiffly to the right and look away from the swan boats. Then Nelly knew it was time to change their course so they would not pass close to the swan boats that sat so placidly on the water of the pond, waiting for children to ride in them.

"There are those things again this year," Nolly would say, disgust in his voice. "They ought to be worn out by this time, what with all the fuss and nonsense those people make over them—crowding on to their backs and traveling all about the pond on them so vulgarly."

"Why, there they are," Nelly would answer mildly, as if she had just caught sight of the swan boats for the first time. "Dull things, I say. And so large. What swan would ever consent to become as large as that!"

"Yes, my dear," Nolly would say approvingly. "Very poor taste they show. Very poor taste indeed. And, can you imagine it, I have been told as a fact that they are moved about by paddles. Birds of our distinguished lineage descending to paddles. Disgusting, I call it."

Victory at Last

It was in the middle of this conversation one summer that Nelly and Nolly became so much engrossed in their own remarks that they did not notice that they were swimming right into the back of one of the swan boats that was taking a load of children and grownups across the pond.

Suddenly they found themselves struggling in the current made by the paddles. They could not get away from it, flutter as much as they would. They found themselves pulled along by the flow of water, unwilling satellites of the swan boat. The spray splashed into their eyes so that they could hardly see what was going on. Then a strong brown hand, seized Nelly gently and, while she was too much puzzled by it all to object, drew her out of the water and set her down safely on the rear seat of the boat. It was the man who paddled the boat who had come to their rescue. He pulled Nolly out next. While the swan boat circled the pond, two thoroughly drenched and sober swans sat meekly side by side on the rear seat.

"My dear, this is a victory for us," said Nolly softly to Nellie as the boat moved slowly on. "At last, we have got these people to realize that there should be real swans on these boats."

Squirrel Has a Day of It

Squirrel had a snug little home in the apple tree, and, it might be said, he had always led a quiet life—that is up to a certain day in September when the apples on the apple tree were still green.

On this certain day in September, Squirrel had gone to his snug little home at about three in the afternoon to take his customary nap. He had been out all night in the green forest, feasting on mushrooms and gathering hazel nuts. He felt sleepy. He felt lazy. He felt a nap would be just the thing.

The apple orchard was quiet. Not even a breeze stirred. The leaves of the apple tree hung motionless when Squirrel ran up to his home. "Heigh-ho," said he, "and a heigh-ho."

He curled himself up comfortably and shut his eyes. He slept, did Squirrel—he slept sound. Perhaps he dreamed but if he did he never could recall the dream. At any rate he was waked suddenly by a loud tap-tap.

"Who can that be?" Squirrel thought, "waking me out of a sound sleep?" Squirrel was vexed. He blinked his bright eyes, he shook himself, he rubbed an ear. "It can't be a visitor because all my friends know this is the hour I take my nap."

An Interrupted Nap

Tap-tap-tap-tap! Squirrel went to the door. No one in sight.

"Who's there?" he called. No answer.

"By my bushy tail," he said, "I'm sure I heard a tapping. Oh well—" and back he went to finish his nap.

But hardly had he settled himself comfortably when the tapping began again.

"Hazel nuts," Squirrel cried, "what's the meaning of it?" Out he went but there was no one there. He looked up, he looked down. All he saw was leaves and green grass.

"It's most strange," he muttered and back into his little house he went.

Tap-tap-tap-tap, came the sound again. Then very fast—taptaptaptap!

Squirrel was no longer sleepy. Squirrel was curious.

"Ill sit at my door," he thought, "and then I'll find out who's tapping." So he took himself, bushy tail and all, to the door of his little house and there he sat. Once he thought he heard the flutter of wings, once he saw the green leaves stirring. He stared, he listened.

Friendly Conversation

Tap-tap-tap! The sound was above his head. Quick as a flash, Squirrel ran up the tree shaking the green leaves.

"Who are you?" he shouted.

Two bright eyes blinked at him and a sharp bill opened wide enough to say,

"I'm Woodpecker. See my black wings with their white spots. I'm Woodpecker and I hammer the tree trunks to get bugs and insects."

Squirrel looked at him a long minute. Squirrel flirted his bushy tail and said,

"If only you wouldn't
Make such a tapping
When other folks are
Quietly napping."

"Oh ho," answered woodpecker, with a flap of his wings.

"You've had your feast,
That I can see.
And now you'd deny
My supper to me."

At that, Squirrel remembered his manners, and with a low bow and a wave of his paw, he replied:

"Your wisdom I applaud,
Oh, feathery neighbor.
May your dinner be hearty
And of excellent flavor!"

Rosa of Sardinia

Rosa was an olive skinned, little girl with great dark eyes and shiny black hair, who lived on the Island of Sardinia, the second largest Italian island of the Mediterranean Sea, after Sicily.

Rosa lived in a little village near the mountains, for Sardinia is a land of lofty upland plains in the east, and volcanic mountains in the west. It is a bare country of brown earth and desolate hills, with some orchards and olive groves, but with a harder and more rainy climate than Italy.

Rosa's home had only two rooms and the house was built of primitive rough-hewn stones with an opening into a central court yard in typical Latin manner. Rosa often helped her mother spread the maize to dry on the flat sunny roof. Later she aided in grinding the corn and learned how to make polenta, a porridge of maize. Sometimes her mother baked small tasty corn cakes.

Many, Many Petticoats

Rosa wore a pretty costume as did many of the women and girls of the island. Her skirt was black and very very full and she wore it over a number of petticoats that billowed out. The skirt was made of native wool called orbacia. Rosa had a snow white chemise over which she wore a scarlet red bolero with short sleeves, for red is a favorite color of the Sardinians.

Her white chemise was fastened with the golden ornaments that were characteristic of her costume. Rosa's apron was handsomely embroidered as was her gay, colorful, flowered head scarf. Rosa's mother stitched the flowers in fine needlework on black cashmere, so that each head scarf had a very special value to its owner.

Spinning the Sheep's Wool

There were heavy tropical rains in Sardinia and often cold winds that whipped in from the sea, so everyone worked hard to live comfortably.

When she was quite small, Rosa learned to make a delicious cheese from the milk of the ewe, which was called pecorino. Often she went with her father to the olive groves and carried the ripe fruit home, in a hand woven basket upon her head, walking gracefully over the rough stony street.

Every day Rosa balanced a strong pitcher on her head and went to the fountain for fresh water. Rosa learned, too, to spin the sheep's wool, for the loom is rarely idle in Sardinian homes.

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State-Sponsored Founding of Rural Libraries

A Louisiana Book-Ride Into Inaccessible Regions Puts Reading Within Reach of All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The hope of our region lies in just such a place as I'm going to show you." As he spoke, the driver looked at me seriously. I glanced out over the passing Louisiana landscape—fenceless rolling hills, scrub oak, and spindling pines. No human habitation. No cultivation. Big, ugly stumps—the only relics of a virgin pine forest. Then we turned into a lane, chugged up through a kind of pasture, and landed in the front yard of a little rough-plank cabin.

The young wife met us at the door.

"Yes, Jim'll be back soon. He just went over the hill to the Hobbs' with a book."

We waited. The little cabin was the work of Jim's own hands. The floors were rough and bare. I sat in a weather-worn rocking chair with chicken wire stretched over the back. Glancing through an open door into the bedroom I glimpsed a little vanity table hung with a scrap of lavender sateen, the only patch of color in the cabin.

"Could the hope of our country be here?" I wondered.

Jim hustled in through the back door.

"Glad you came," he said, bashfully running his fingers through his shock of blond hair. "We need more books."

A Branch In the Dining Room

I followed him to the dining room. On the buffet opposite the old organ stood a row of books—a tiny branch of the new public library over in Winnfield.

"It's the first time these folks have ever had books," said Jim, picking up a simple composition tablet containing his library bookkeeping. Books checked out to farmers within a two-mile radius included "Spending to Save," "Productive Orcharding," "Tomato Growing," "Singing in the Rain," "The Secret Garden," "David Copperfield," and the Bible in big print.

The tiny collection of up-to-date books spread across the top of Jim's dining-room buffet has been multiplied many times in the last year in a new library project which the Louisiana Library Commission is putting on in three parishes in the northern part of the State.

Covers The Region

It is the first time that a state has taken state-funds, united three counties into a single unit, and set up an extensive library service which covers the whole region with books. It must be remembered that most Louisiana people live out in rural sections up in the cut-over pine land in the north, down through the cotton fields in the middle area, or in the sugar bowl in the southern part of the State. To most of them books have been a luxury.

This Tri-Parish library demonstration, however, which takes books right out to the very door of the cabins, is Louisiana's way of starting this job of interesting rural folks in books. It is being watched by library officials in other states, for in the whole United States there are still 40,000,000 people without library books or service. More than a million of these live in Louisiana.

What this southern state has done is all the more impressive when it is learned that 10 years ago there were only three public libraries in the whole State. Some families who could afford it had private collections, of course, but the great bulk of the people were and still are without books. During the decade little libraries have been set up in six of the 64 parishes. Now comes the tri-parish demonstration.

For a Main Library

A year ago the library commission took an old bank building in Winnfield, a town in the center of the three parishes—Grant, Winn, and Jackson—renovated it, and installed some 10,000 new books—the first public library the region had ever seen. Then little branches, like the row of books out on Jim's buffet, were established in farmers' homes, in one-room post offices, in the corner of meat markets, in filling stations.

The response was immediate. In six months some 12,000 borrowers rose up where there had been no borrowers before. More are being added at the rate of 1,000 a month, according to Miss Essae Martha Culver, secretary of the Louisiana Library Commission.

In a one-room post office in a tiny village, for instance, chicken wire was stretched across four shelves of books. The wire kept the books safe and at the same time exposed the brightly colored volumes in full view of the citizens who dropped in for their daily mail. Although the population, counting everybody, is only 163, in one month these people borrowed 817 books—almost twice the number per person checked out of big city libraries.

Bookmobile Established

But the little branches were not enough. There were still bookless people living in cabins down lonely country roads, back over red clay hills, unseen and unknown to the few who traveled the main highways. To get volumes out to them, the commission routed a bookmobile through the cut-over pine land in the three-parish unit.

At first the library-on-wheels was greeted with skepticism. Now farmers, their wives, and children walk two and even three miles over country lanes back in the hills to meet the bookmobile at one of its stops, under a tree, beside the road, at a cross-roads corner. They get a thrill when the sides of the truck are flopped down, revealing two shelves of books to choose from.

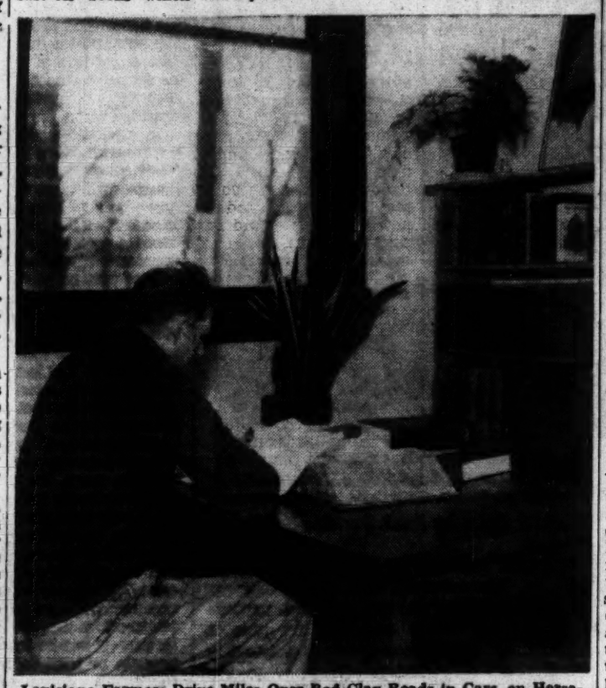
Farmers switching over from cotton raising to other farm culture borrow books on tomato growing, frog raising, fruit-tree grafting. Housewives check out cookbooks, novels, books on quilting, gardening. They request all kinds of practical books. One woman, starting a little store in her living room for lumber campers down the road, asked for a volume on window trimming. A girl wanted to "educated herself." The requests run all the way from horse-shoeing to dressmaking. Many rural folks have turned hobbies into occupations through books.

Started With New Books

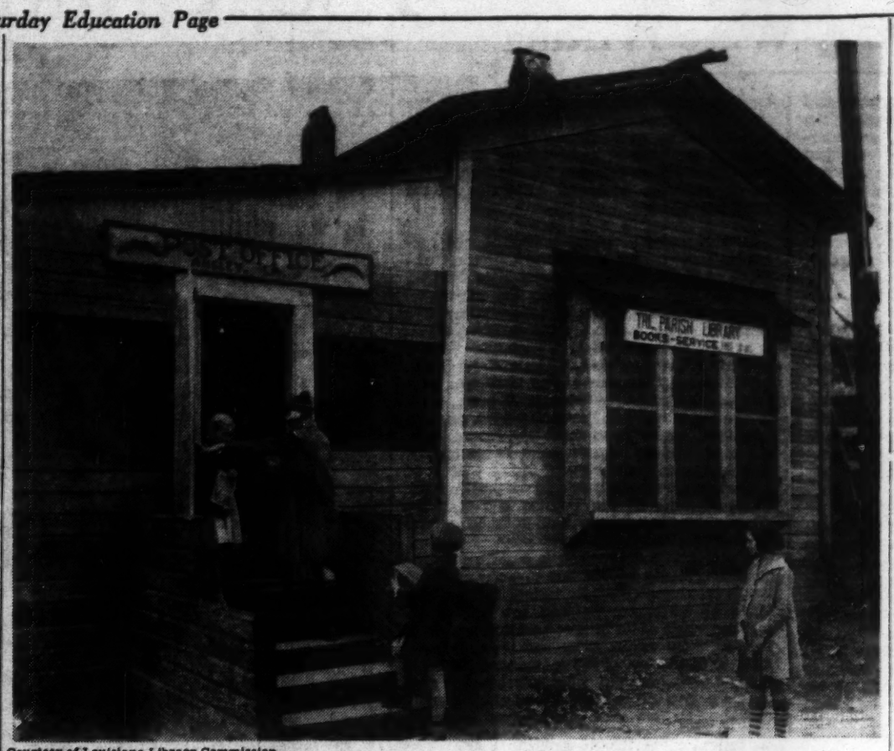
Instead of starting on a shoestring with a shabby, donated collection of cast-off books which nobody else wanted, the Louisiana Library Commission bought the best books it could find — current, interesting books on vital subjects which even a life-long reader would clamor for. Regardless of the interest — long staple cotton, furniture making, or just a good western—books hot from the publisher's griddle are supplied. With such excellent reading people see how profitable library service can be.

Not only the people in the Tri-Parish region are now convinced of the value of books, but men and women throughout the State are rising up to ask for book service over in their parishes. More than 300,000 people have already joined the Citizens' Library Movement, which is growing month by month through the State and which aims to appeal to the Legislature for more funds to make library service more widespread and permanent.

M. R. Z.



Louisiana Farmers Drive Miles Over Red Clay Roads in Cars, on Horseback, or Astride Their Mules, to Come to a Branch Library Like This.



Courtesy of Louisiana Library Commission

Here One Corner of the Community Post Office Is Set Off for the Little Branch Library.

South of the Equator

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is seldom that we hear from South America, but we rejoice that our members clasp hands down across the Gulf of Mexico and southern oceans as well. Our first speaker today has written us before, as many of you will remember. We are glad to be brought up to date with her, and to find that she has been attending our meetings in the interval since we last heard from her.—Chairman.

Chile, S. A.

Dear Chairman:

It was such a shock recently to read that you had not one single letter to include in our meeting, that I nastened to the typewriter to do my bit.

Since last writing to you I have been married (to a Scot who is a member of the same church), and we now have a home some 900 miles north of Valparaiso, from where my first Round-Table letter was sent. Iquique is best known for its production of nitrates, which at one time was the source of immense wealth for all concerned. Owing, I believe, to general mismanagement in the boom days, the industry is now a ghost of its former self from a money-making point of view.

Directly behind Iquique is the "pampa" (desert hills), and the most important deposits of nitrates are at a height of 3,000 feet and upward. There is seldom any rain, but the low-lying clouds—known here as the "Camanchaca"—make the atmosphere damp and everything rusts very quickly as a result. There is evidently plenty of sunshine in the summer, but during these winter months (June-August) we certainly do not see overmuch.

There are not many English-speaking people here nowadays, but everybody is very friendly. Due to the distinct lack of vegetation of any kind, we are fortunate in being able to obtain all our real needs in the way of foodstuffs at fair prices. I believe the few cows there are here are fed on pasture brought all the way from the South, but we are glad that fresh milk is obtainable. In the summer bathing, boating, and picnics are the principal pastimes, with an occasional trip to one of the oases on the "pampa." On these little oases delicious fruit is grown and sent down to the coast. In winter people mostly play tennis, golf (on sand), and ping-pong.

As my husband is on contract with an English bank, we are entitled to periodic trips home, and are we looking forward to our first "leave" which is due in about two years! We have a delightful home here, however, and intend to make the most of our time in Iquique.

(Mrs.) B. O.

Should Have Been "Mr."

Due to a typographical error, the letter from England in the Round Table of Aug. 16, entitled "Exchangers Keepers," was published with "Mrs." instead of "Mr." before the sender's initials. We regret the error, and hope that our men members in the United States and elsewhere who have been looking for men in England to whom to write will add Mr. C. B. to their lists.—Chairman.

Employable Qualities

Illinois

Dear Round Tablers:

Do you remember a long time ago our Chairman suggested that we write something about the connection between vocations and education? I've been thinking about this for a long time, and it seems to me that if young people could be helped to choose the vocation that is the best for them, much of the inefficiency and maladjustment that seem to exist in business, industrial, and professional fields could be eliminated.

Since man has gone so far in proving his dominion over matter by the substitution of machines for human labor, much more than strong muscles and willingness to work are needed to assure employment today. We need rather to offer qualities such as accuracy, dependability, alertness, understanding, and preparation. Therefore, I believe that every young person should as a part of his education master some practical vocational technique that will make him readily employable.

It is not nearly so difficult to master the knowledge and skills in preparation for a vocation as to choose the one to which each of us is best fitted.

I have found that a mere thorough mastery of these skills and the willingness to put forth every effort to succeed may not always insure success in one's chosen life work. An individual simply may not be characteristically fitted for the type of work he has chosen. The old illustration of "a square peg in a round hole" applies here.

Perhaps the best way to solve the problem of choosing a vocation is through co-operation between the student, his parents, and his school, first, to break down all prejudices regarding certain lines of work as inferior and superior vocations. We all must gain a conception of work as service. No one of us can do for himself everything that has to be done to maintain the present standards for comfortable living, but if everyone does the thing he likes to do and can do best, we can all raise our standards of living still higher. If we think of work as helping others, it makes little difference whether we are truck drivers, housemaids, teachers, or business executives; in the long run we are all doing the same thing, helping others.

The second step to be taken is to study the boy or girl during his adolescent years to learn his interests, his natural abilities, the constructive things he does with his leisure time. Efforts should be made to broaden his field of interests as far as possible, and to acquaint him by firsthand knowledge with various vocations. Lastly, the pupil should become well acquainted with someone in the line of work in which he is most interested and learn all he can about it; if it is possible, before taking his vocational training he should get a temporary job to discover whether he has the right qualities and abilities in order to assure himself of a happy, successful working life in his chosen vocation.

(Miss) M. J. O.

Round Tablers Well Met

England

Dear Editor and Round Tablers:

It is quite time I expressed my appreciation for the Round Table. I have enjoyed reading the letters from the world over from people who are engaged in the varied activities.

For some years now I have had the pleasure of writing to friends gained through the Monitor. Two years ago I was able to spend my summer vacation with one of these friends who lives in the State of Vermont. We had a wonderful time together and I learned a tremendous amount from that visit. It broadened my outlook considerably. Then last summer I met another friend in Yorkshire, England. Unable to take an active part in the world, she said the Monitor was her educator, and through it she kept abreast of the times. Her conversation and general outlook proved the truth of her statement. Whilst in London this spring I spent many happy hours with another friend from New Zealand who was en route to Germany.

All of us expressed our deep appreciation for the Youth Round Table, and a column which has brought such enlightenment, and joy, and extended so many friendships, surely must continue to flourish. No one can fully estimate the value this section is doing in promoting friendship amongst young people in many lands, for bonds of friendship will eliminate hate and mistrust and will bring out an understanding of true peace and brotherly love. With best wishes to all.

(Miss) L. K. L.

Nothing gives your Chairman more of a thrill than these stories of Round Tablers actually getting together after having become acquainted through correspondence, especially where the Round Table has had the privilege of bringing together two or more members who live in different lands.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Why Not Study When They Do?

Get the Offspring to Outline His College Course

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Season after season, as I have taught delightful boys and girls just entering college, I have not ceased to wish that their parents would decide to study along with them, at home. I mean actually pursue courses in English, chemistry, mathematics, history, geography, economics, or whatever else their children are studying.

This would not be particularly difficult and its benefits would be manifold. First of all Dad and Mother would be delighted to experience what Papini calls "broadening the keyboard of their imaginations." Second, it would do much to prevent alienation of children from parents because they would be kept together by this new common interest. The son and daughter at home during vacations would be pleased to find that Dad and Mother could discuss Burns, Browning, and Tennyson; or that they knew about Thales and his laws of the triangles, or the Pythagorean theory in mathematics. It would be a fine thing to sit down to dinner and discuss Egdon Heath as a character in the novel of Thomas Hardy, or compare Poe, Hawthorne, and Melville in their use of symbols.

What could produce a finer co-operative spirit than for Mother and Mary to exchange theory and experience in domestic science, or for Dad and Tom to go into a huddle about chemical and agricultural application to farming and live stock growing?

All the family could unite in an attack on economics. The papers are full of articles, radio carries much help from experts in the subject, and the application is right at hand in meeting home and college expenses.

History and Government, too, are very easy. Again the papers are full of current and past history in all its stages. Government is a problem with which we are constantly confronted and challenged so as to know how to vote intelligently and to keep level-headed in seeming crises.

Printed matter is so inexpensive, visual education so broad, auditory help by radio so universal, and transportation so facile that any alert person can have the equivalent of college training at home if he will but take the necessary steps to keep up with the world.

Why not ask son or daughter to make a list of the subjects they are studying in college, perhaps even to send an outline if one is available, then give a certain time each day to the delectable "realms of gold," the land of books which affords a richness one cannot easily lose?

L. C. R.

International Houses Foster Friendship

The International Houses in New York, Chicago, and Berkeley are expressions of the cosmopolitan spirit at three leading universities of this country. Each year an increasing number of students from all parts of the world is attracted by this spirit to Columbia University and the Universities of Chicago and California.

During the academic year and summer sessions these Houses provide special opportunities for participation in a cultural and intellectual program dealing with arts, cultures, problems, needs, and contributions of the nations of the world. A wide variety of programs is planned around the traditional Sunday Suppers, the type of occasion from which the International House idea originated. Discussions and student forums on political and economic problems of the day are popular. Men and women, authorities on subjects of world interest, lecture at the Houses periodically. There are exhibitions and demonstrations of the cultural arts of many nations, entertainments with foreign music and dancing, and special dinners of foreign foods. Language tables give those who are interested an opportunity to perfect their use of the modern world languages.

A unique program was the Armistice Day Dance Festival held at the Berkeley House. It was a direct outgrowth of the language tables. With the auditorium artistically transformed into a "Boulevard Internationale" running from a German Ratskeller, through a little Swedish village, to a bright Mexican garden, there was singing of national folk songs and performing of traditional dances around the colorful tables of the street cafés.

Even more than these formal activities, the informal gatherings and conversations with foreign residents and visitors serve to develop a spirit of friendship and understanding among representatives of many races and nationalities in the Houses.

Believing that through the daily contacts of life under the same roof international understanding may be fostered, members of the International Houses are working constructively "That Brotherhood May Prevail."

—Elizabeth Edmunds, in News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

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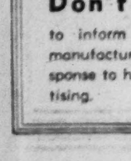
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The Home Forum

If Thackeray Were Writing—

THE first reader could hardly have laid down "Gone With the Wind" before the rumor started that here was a reincarnation of Becky Sharp. It is hard to tell just when that suggestion first took shape in print; at any rate, more than one reviewer speedily commented on the resemblance between Scarlett O'Hara and Thackeray's famous adventuress, and some enlarged the parallelism to include Melanie Wilkes and Amelia Sedley, Rhett Butler and Lord Steyne.

The likeness is fairly obvious, though Scarlett wears her rue with a marked difference. Scarlett and Becky Sharp were both merciless in their self-seeking, both were endowed with a hard-headed practicability, both were unscrupulous fighters.

Superficially they were alike in their small, neat figures, their green eyes and dazzling complexions, their graceful manners and native wit, though Becky had a keener sense of humor and kept her claws more subtly sheathed.

I DOUBT IF THE comparison ought to be carried much further. There were fundamental differences in the two that came from the disparity in their emotional response. Becky Sharp loved no one. Nothing stirred her except the driving instinct of self-preservation. There was no conflict within her, because she owned but one sovereign, herself. Scarlett, on the other hand, loved her mother and her childhood home; she loved Ashley Wilkes (or her image of him) and finally she loved Rhett. Inextricably mixed with all these affections and unusually predominant was her self-love, but the other pulls upon her fierce little heart and her hard little mind were strong. This made her a more complex being than Becky, who was perfectly, though most unpleasantly integrated in herself.

Scarlett, more by instinct than by reason, chose her course because she was vehemently resolved not to lose her old home and not to go hungry. She chose it because, in spite of inherited standards and good "raising," she was that kind of person.

The situation was quite different for Becky. She had been given no standards. By the circumstances of her birth she was, from the start, at odds with society. The child of a penniless artist and a dancer, she had nothing to aid her except her wits. Thackeray, for all his cynic pose, makes his readers feel more sad than critical that Becky had no conscience about the use she made of those wits.

What of this? says some one. What boots a comparison, or even a contrast, between two characters in fiction, created by two writers who are severed by time, nationality, sex, and temperament? Well, this, perhaps, that the similarity is sufficient to make more obvious the differences in treatment that have taken place in the craft of novel-writing during the ninety years that separate Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" from Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind."

IT WOULD TAKE a volume to indicate the successive steps in the development of the technique of the novel during those nine decades. Volumes have been written on the subject.

Pictorial novels, dramatic novels, novels told in the romantic method or the realistic, novels in which one method is superimposed upon another and a writer elects whatever he thinks best serves his purpose in any particular portion of his narrative—these have come, risen to the top of use and favor, subsided, and reappeared. All the time there has been a sure, if not a steady, improvement in technique. This is true of the rank and file as well as of the masters. Percy Lubbock, in writing on "The Craft of Fiction," has pointed out that the range of method for novelists is much greater now than it was formerly:

"A novelist in these days is handling an instrument, it may be said, the capacity of which has been very elaborately tested. . . . There are kinds of virtuosity in any art which affect the whole of its future; painting can never be the same again after some painter has used line and colour in a manner that his predecessors had not fully developed, music makes a new demand of all musicians when one of them has once increased its language. And the language of the novel, extended to the point which it has reached, gives a possible scope to a novelist which he is evidently bound to take into account."

ONE GREAT CHANGE lies in the author's own relation to his story, and in the way he deals with the fact that he made these characters and knows all about them. He may frankly tell us so, discuss his characters with us, comment upon their conduct, and boldly act the conductor. If he does that, we say he is writing subjectively. Or he may hide behind some character in the book who acts as commentator for the novelist. In that case, it is really the novelist speaking; and the method is still subjective, but more skilfully employed. On the other hand, the author may present his characters without telling what he thinks about, may let them act and speak for themselves and make their own impression on the reader. In that case, the method is objective. This may be carried to such an extreme that the novel becomes practically a drama.

The direction in later years has been more and more away from the subjective method. This is an advance in technique, for the reason that objectivity is more likely to produce a perfect illusion.

Thackeray was by nature subjective. In "Vanity Fair" he made the most flagrant use of the method that can be imagined. His digressions and asides sometimes seem to be interpolated out of sheer bravado, to show how boldly he dared to obtrude himself. For example:

"If Miss Rebecca Sharp had determined in her heart upon making the conquest of this big beau, I don't think, ladies, we have any right to blame her"—and then Thackeray tells us why he thinks she is not blameworthy.

"His (Dobbins's) history since he left school, until the very moment when we have the pleasure of meeting him again, although not fully warranted, has yet, I think, been indicated sufficiently for an ingenious reader by the conversation in the last page."

"But my readers must hope for . . . only a homely story, and must be content with a chapter about Vauxhall, which is so short that it scarce deserves to be called a chapter at all. And yet it is a chapter, and a very important one too. Are there not little chapters in everybody's life, that seem to be nothing, and yet affect all the rest of the history?"

THESE ARE OBVIOUS examples, picked at random. More subtle instances pervade every page. Hardly the clumsiest beginner today would permit himself to force his way thus into his story. If Thackeray had been writing about Scarlett—90 years ago—he would have told us in so many words what he thought of her, would have accused her and would have made excuses for her. Miss Mitchell, belonging to the twentieth century, arranged her material so that Scarlett is accused, and it may be, excused by her own words and deeds and the circumstances of her existence.

Another difference lies in the extent to which the dramatic takes the place of the pictorial in modern fiction. Both Thackeray and Miss Mitchell depicted an era and a class. Thackeray looked back over only one generation, but a generation of great change; Miss Mitchell cast her eyes back over more than seventy years to a culture that has virtually passed out of existence. Thackeray chose to be pictorial. He recalled his scene and described what he saw—types of men and women, social functions, dress, modes and manners, and something of the motives that kept the machinery in motion. He did create an immortal in the person of Becky Sharp, but he was most concerned to show Vanity Fair at its maddest.

As a picture of the times, Thackeray's novel is great; as a vehicle for Becky Sharp it is famous.

It would be folly to say that "Gone With the Wind" is a great novel. Perhaps we are not going to have any more "great" novels, because we have so many good ones. It and its writer have this advantage over Thackeray and his work, that far more has been learned since his day about how to write a novel. Much of "Gone With the Wind" is dramatic in form and spirit, with a genuine gain in emotional effect; but, when pictorial writing is needed, it is there. Adroitly one method follows another, so that picture and drama supplement each other.

Thackeray's name has been inscribed on the history of the novel in the English language as that of a great master of pictorial writing. He was an explorer in the use of that technique. This suggests a final question. Is a writer great because he was the *first* to do something, and do it well—create a new type of character, use a new kind of material, follow a new method? Or is it because of prodigality of genius? Or because there is a great teacher hiding behind the novelist?

One thing I do know, that re-reading the story of Becky and that of Scarlett, one close upon the other, is not only a pleasant pastime, but a good way to see each in perspective. I recommend it.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Child With New Shoes

(North China)

THE baby chirps like a young bird
In the rippling shade of the willow
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Under the bright cloth.

Gliding past, a butterfly
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Mistaking it
For a scarlet flower.

M. M. M.

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Fanny Kemble's First Play

THE next day dragged, but at length it was evening. The family gathered in the drawing room and Fanny read her play.

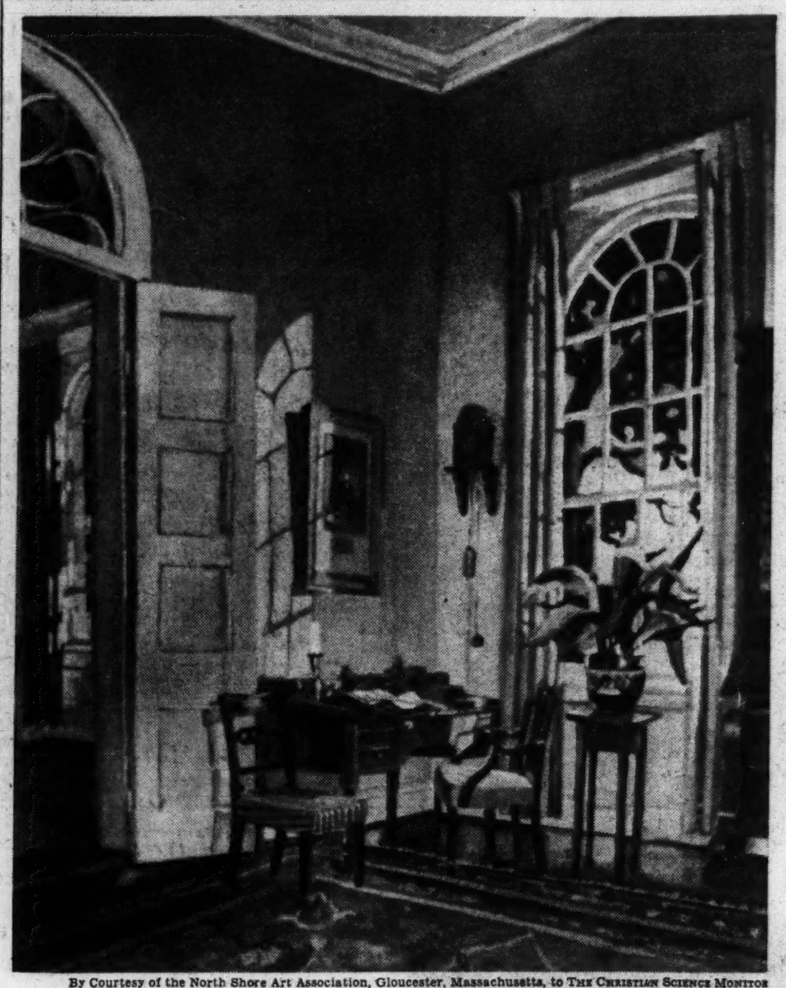
It was a pretty scene, a true English "conversation piece"; handsome family group; warm, softly bright room, with its Aubusson carpet and graceful furniture, coal fire on the hearth, wax candles in Empire candelabra on the high Adam mantelpiece, a candle under a hurricane shade on the mahogany stand behind Fanny's straight-backed chair, a bowl of mignonette scenting the autumn evening with a reminiscence of summer. Fanny, seventeen, slim and upright, in ruffled India muslin short-sleeved and low-necked, a scarlet ribbon tied high around her waist, coral beads, feet in neat crimson morocco shoes with ribbons crossed around the ankles, thick wavy hair parted and drawn up at the back into a Grecian knot; her hands trembling and her voice not quite under control as she opened her manuscript, and began: "Good morrow to my lord of Alençon!" but steadying as she forgot herself in the sorrows of Françoise de Foix and the haughty wickedness of Queen Louise.

Charles sat leaning back in a flowered brocade armchair, legs crossed, fingertips together, nonchalant but attentive, critical but proud—Her mother lying full length on the fauteuil in a Récamier pose, graceful head supported by a graceful hand, her dark eyes fixed on Fanny's face; Aunt Dall with her knitting, also intent; Adelaide and Henry in the window-seat, Henry fidgeting; John very solemn, nodding or frowning with the critical solemnity expected from a man whose recent oration had been, according to his tutor, "the best that Cambridge had heard for many a year."

And as the inevitable end of the tragedy became clear Henry forgot to fidget, and there was a gasp from Adelaide. . . . But Fanny's voice went steadily on, quivering only as she reached the last line, "Crown the strange tale of this illustrious day," laid down the manuscript and looked up, eyes shining with expectation.

Charles sprang to his feet, and kissed her with an enthusiasm that lifted her up into his arms; Dall clapped applause; Henry and Adelaide joined in; John cried "Bravo!" and Fanny came near crying as her mother held her close, murmuring congratulations; then turned to Charles, exclaiming that the play must be produced at once. Charles agreed enthusiastically; he himself would take the part of Francis, and Young would make a fine Bourbon; the king's costume must be made in Paris. What did Fanny think of amber-colored velours épinglé, with a cloak of violet velvet trimmed with imitation sable? Fanny laughed delightedly. Then her face fell; Charles went on to remark that the last act needed cutting; . . . he took the manuscript and scrawled long black lines here and there along the margin. There was a touch on her arm—Aunt Dall murmuring, "You have had two hours of perfect happiness, that is something to remember."

Fanny smiled. She had had two perfect hours and she was not ungrateful, but she had also had a taste of theatrical criticism and the gilt was off her gingerbread.—From "Fanny Kemble," by MARGARET ARMSTRONG. (New York: Macmillan.)



By Courtesy of the North Shore Art Association, Gloucester, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CUSTIS' OFFICE, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA: *A Water Color by Ruth Perkins Safford*

IN THE large summer exhibition at Gloucester, Massachusetts, this water color by Ruth Perkins Safford stood out particularly. The subject, a corner of the office of Custis, made a handsome theme for handling in the fluid medium of aquarelle.

Miss Safford was trained in Boston, where it has been a tradition to paint interiors, although it is more common to make these portraits in oils. In this water color she has preserved in a praiseworthy manner the definite character of each object, so that the spectator knows well the style of architecture, the shapes of the furniture, and the quality of the bright sunlight.

Morning Mist

EARLY sunbeams glow on a hemlock island
and all the green valley, as far as the hawk
sees from the upland fields,
lies in a lake of fog; familiar hills
make a strange and abrupt shoreline.
From a farm in a cove of pines the cows
go tranquilly back to their pasture.
They swim down hill and are lost; their bells
are buoys in a quiet sea.

LOUIS STODDARD

Indian Cucumber

IN THE damp woods, where the birds spill song,
Among the green faces of the ferns,
This rough plant raises itself.
It bends over its skirt of leaves,
And it looks into the dark plate of ground.
The spider may build its web from the leaves
To the cluster of berries at the top—
A web which the mist will string with beads,
And the rising wind break gently.

DANIEL SMYTHE

On Seeking "Good Company"

A COMPANY wholly composed of men of learning, though greatly to be valued and respected, is not meant by the words "good company"; they cannot have the easy manner and *tournure* of the world, as they do not live in it. If you can bear your part well in such a company, it is extremely right to be in it sometimes, and you will be but more esteemed in other companies for having a place in that. But then do not let it engross you: for if you do, you will be only considered as one of the *literati* by profession, which is not the way either to shine or rise in the world.

The company of professed wits and poets is extremely inviting to most young men, who, if they have wit themselves, are pleased with it, and if they have none, are sillily proud of being one of it; but it should be frequented with moderation and judgment, and you should by no means give yourself up to it. A wit is a very unpopular denomination, as it carries terror along with it; . . . Their acquaintance is, however, worth seeking, and their company worth frequenting; but not exclusively of others, nor to such a degree as to be considered only as one of that particular set.—Excerpt from one of Lord Chesterfield's Letters to His Son.

"As he that serveth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"FOR whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? is not he that sitteth at meat? but I am among you as he that serveth" (Luke 22:27). In speaking thus of service, Christ Jesus, the great Teacher, brought forth in a practical way a thought which in its requirements touches closely the homemaking world.

Men have discussed what is called the servant problem from every angle, and have tried to solve it with material ways and means without any great measure of success. Jesus' humility brought forth the one needful point—that what his disciples considered a menial task, he performed as a beautiful service. He thus showed by his example the nature of true service.

He gave to those who desired to hear him, the truth that would meet their every need, day by day, and he gave of it unstintingly in humble homes and to his own disciples. He healed the sick and taught with unwearied love those who found it hard to follow the high standard he set before them. In giving his revelation to men he was serving even the very ones who crucified him.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 456), "God selects for the highest service one who has grown into such a fitness for it as renders any abuse of the mission an impossibility." Mortal so-called mind attempted to persuade Jesus to work for a material kingship, to satisfy the desire of the people for political freedom; but he who could instantly heal the sick and raise the dead was too wise to allow himself to be handled by egotism and worldly ambition. Humility was one of his outstanding characteristics, and he left an example of true service for all time. The temptation to accept material honors did not deceive him, for he knew that mortal mind had nothing to give him. In humble adoration he knelt before the supremacy of Love and acknowledged no other power.

Some persons, with condescension and patronizing ways, may feel themselves a little above someone lower in rank humanly, but those who have accomplished the most for the world in government, business, and education have unselfishly served their fellow men. This same truth holds good in the home. True service can be found only when the right idea of home, remuneration, and care for one another is established. Love will be evidenced in willing service. If one be found who seems not to appreciate or wish to follow this standard, the way will yet appear for that individual to find the truth. Where there is good soil in which the seed of love may take root, there will be a sense of happy service for everyone.

The aggressive argument that it is not possible to find those who are ready for this upward step, is set aside by the Christian Scientist when he realizes how true is Mrs. Eddy's statement (*ibid.*, p. 555), "We lose our standard of perfection and set aside the proper conception of Deity, when we admit that the perfect is the author of aught that can become imperfect, that God bestows the power to sin, or that Truth confers the ability to err."

Many who have earnestly sought to follow the Golden Rule, as understood in Christian Science, have had the joy of proving that this demonstration can be worked out with benefit to both the employer and to the employee. This method can be used in the business world as well as the home, for in both it is necessary for each one to demonstrate Christlike service.

Jesus received the title of Christ because he so wonderfully expressed God's eternal nature. And he was constantly serving his disciples or the multitude, whatever their need. He turned the water into wine and fed the multitudes, making his understanding of the truth so practical that it naturally appealed to mankind. The whole tenor of his healing ministry was to do unto others as he would be done by; and this he accomplished by making every deed of his daily life an expression of love for his fellows.

A favorite hymn brings out this lovely thought of service (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 190):

"With confident and humble mind,
My joy in service I would find,
My prayer through every task assigned,
Thy will be done."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Comme celui qui sert"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"CAR lequel est le plus grand, celui qui est à table, ou celui qui sert? N'est-ce pas celui qui est à table? Moi, pourtant, je suis au milieu de vous comme celui qui sert" (Luc 22:27). En parlant ainsi du service, le Christ Jésus, le grand Maître, fit ressortir d'une manière pratique une pensée qui concerne de près ceux qu'occupent la direction ou les soins du ménage.

Les humains ont discuté sous tous ses aspects ce qu'on nomme le problème des domestiques; ils ont tâché, sans grand succès, de le résoudre par des moyens matériels. L'humilité de Jésus mit en lumière le point essentiel: il accomplit comme un service plein de noblesse ce que les disciples tenaient pour un office presque humiliant. Ainsi par son exemple il fit voir la nature du véritable service.

A ceux qui désiraient l'entendre, le maître donnait la vérité qui jour après jour suppléerait à tous leurs besoins; il exposait cela généreusement, dans des foyers modestes ou à ses propres disciples. Il guérissait les malades; avec un inlassable amour, il enseignait les humains qui trouvaient parfois difficile de suivre le haut modèle qu'il leur proposait. En donnant aux hommes sa révélation, il servait même ceux qui le crucifiaient.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare, à la page 455: "Dieu choisit pour la plus haute mission celui qui s'est rendu si apte à la remplir qu'il lui serait impossible d'abuser de cette mission." Le prétendu entendement mortel aurait voulu que Jésus travaillât en vue d'une royauté matérielle, pour satisfaire le désir d'un peuple aspirant à l'indépendance politique; mais celui qui pouvait instantanément guérir les malades et ressusciter les morts était trop sage pour se laisser manœuvrer par l'égotisme et l'ambition mondaine. L'humilité était une de ses principales caractéristiques, et il a laissé pour tous les siècles un exemple de service véritable. Accepter les honneurs matériels était une tentation dont il n'était pas dupe, car il savait que l'entendement mortel ne pouvait lui donner quoi que ce fût. Dans une adoration pleine d'humilité, il s'inclinait devant la suprématie de l'Amour et ne reconnaissait aucun autre pouvoir.

Certaines personnes adoptent parfois des airs protecteurs, une attitude condescendante: elles se croient peut-être supérieures à d'autres qui paraissent moins bien placées sur l'échelle sociale; mais les hommes qui ont le plus aidé le monde—que ce soit dans le gouvernement, les affaires ou l'instruction de la jeunesse—ont servi leurs semblables avec abnégation. Cette vérité trouve également son application dans le home. Le vrai service ne se rencontre que là où est établie l'idée juste du home, de la rémunération, des égards mutuels. L'amour se manifestera par un service fait de bon cœur. Si tel ne semble point apprécier cette norme et ne semble pas prêt à la suivre, il trouvera quand même tôt ou tard la vérité. Dans un bon terrain, la graine de l'amour pourra prendre racine, et tous auront le sentiment d'un service accompli avec joie.

Une croyance agressive prétend qu'il est impossible de trouver des aides qui soient prêts pour cette avance; mais le Scientiste Chrétien peut écarter cela s'il comprend la vérité de la remarque suivante, écrite par Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 555): "Nous perdons notre norme de perfection et nous nous écartons de la vraie conception de la Divinité, quand nous admettons que le parfait est l'auteur de quoi que ce soit qui puisse devenir imparfait, que Dieu donne le pouvoir de pécher, ou que la Vérité confère la capacité d'errer."

Parmi ceux qui ont sincèrement cherché à suivre la Règle d'or telle qu'on la saisit en Science Chrétienne, beaucoup ont eu la joie de prouver que cette démonstration peut s'accomplir pour le bien de l'employeur et de l'employé. Cette méthode est applicable dans le monde des affaires comme au foyer, car dans les deux cas il faut que chacun démontre le service selon l'esprit du Christ.

Parce qu'il exprimait admirablement la nature éternelle de Dieu, Jésus reçut le titre de Christ. A toute heure il servait ses disciples ou la foule, quelle que fût la chose dont ils avaient besoin. Il changea l'eau en vin, il nourrit la multitude; sa compréhension de la vérité se traduisait d'une manière si pratique que le genre humain en sentait naturellement l'attraction. Son ministère curatif était toujours fidèle à cet idéal: faire aux autres ce qu'il eût voulu qu'on lui fît; et il y parvenait en exprimant dans tous les actes de sa vie quotidienne son amour envers ses compagnons.

Un cantique très apprécié fait ressortir cette belle pensée du service (*Christian Science Hymnal*, No 190):

"Dans la confiance et l'humilité,
Je voudrais servir avec allégresse.
En toute occasion voici ma prière:
Que Ta volonté soit faite."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Adventurous Return

OF THE next two days' sail little remains in my mind, and nothing whatever in my note-book. The river streamed on steadily through pleasant riverside landscapes. Washerwomen in blue dresses, fishers in blue blouses, diversified the green banks; and the relation of the two colours was like that of the flower and the leaf in the forget-me-not. A symphony in forget-me-not; I think Theophile Gautier might thus have characterised that two days' panorama. . . . The washerwomen hailed us laughingly; and the noise of trees and water made an accompaniment to our dozing thoughts, as we fleeted down the stream.

The great volume, the indefatigable purpose of the river, held the mind in chai... It seemed now so sure of its end, so strong and easy in its gait, like a grown man full of determination. The surf was roaring for it on the sands of Havre.

For my own part, slipping along this moving thoroughfare in my fiddle-case of a canoe, I also was beginning to grow aweary for my ocean. To the civilised man, there must come, sooner or later, a desire for civilisation. I was weary of dipping the paddle; I was weary of living on the skirts of life; I wished to get to work; I wished to meet people who understood my own speech, and could meet with me on equal terms, as a man, and no longer as a curiosity.

And so a letter at Pontoise decided us, and we drew up our keels for the last time out of that river of Oise that had faithfully piloted them, through rain and sunshine, for so long. For so many miles had this fleet and footless beast of burden charioted our fortunes, that we turned our back upon it with a sense of separation. We had made a long detour out of the world, but now we were back in the familiar places, where life itself makes all the running, and we are carried to meet adventure without a stroke of the paddle. Now we were to return, like the voyager in the play, and see what rearrangements fortune had perfected the while in our surroundings; what surprises stood ready made for us at home; and whither and how far the world had voyaged in our absence. You may paddle all day long . . . the most beautiful adventures are not those we go to seek.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, in "An Inland Voyage."

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1938

City Shifts Maintenance Load on WPA

Federal bureau tends to take on obligations of municipality's office of public works.

(Continued from Page 1)

ple supported regularly on WPA in Boston as live in the City of Quincy, Mass.

In contrast of cost, Boston's annual budget for regular city, school and county maintenance, exclusive of the city's appropriations for WPA materials, is about $58,000,000 this year. WPA in 1938 will spend in Boston over $26,000,000. This figure includes direct WPA cash and city contribution for materials from both appropriations and bond issues.

Thus Boston's WPA program for this year comes to almost 50 per cent of the total cost of running its regular city, school and county departments.

While the current WPA program for Boston is slightly larger than in the previous two years, it should be understood that throughout WPA's three-year career its expenditures in Boston have always been at least one-third of the annual cost of operating the regular city services already listed.

As much money is therefore spent for WPA in Boston yearly as would finance the combined maintenance budgets of the Massachusetts cities of Worcester and Cambridge.

Government-Built Streets

Municipal WPA projects, for purposes of this study, may be classified under the two main groups of supplementary city services, and capital improvements. It is in the former group that WPA makes its greatest headway into the field of what is considered "regular" city activities.

To illustrate, WPA in Boston this year is carrying on the greatest highway program in the city's history. More streets will be rebuilt in Boston in 1938 than in any single previous year. But not a single street, according to official word, is being rebuilt by the city. WPA is doing all the work.

Ordinarily, Boston, like other cities, has built its streets by city labor or private contract. Each year of CWA, ERA and WPA has seen more and more streets rebuilt with Federal money. At last, in 1938, an all-WPA highway program is achieved.

In normal years, the Department of School Buildings used to operate on an average budget of over $1,600,000. This department supervises alterations and repairs on school property, and the WPA has absorbed an unlimited amount of its work. For 1938, the Department's total budget is only $750,000, out of which $350,000 is set aside for materials and supplies. This budget is less than half what it used to be; yet public schools were never in better condition than today.

In the light of such illustrations, the statement of one of the chief financial officials of Boston, that the WPA is carrying Boston's entire mechanical maintenance work this year is not surprising.

Thus it is that Boston, a typical large American city, has arrived at that point where it practically uses WPA as a regular city department. City officials, moreover, show every intention of taking full advantage of WPA as both a welfare and a regular city agency in the future; and this same trend—perhaps generally unappreciated as yet—is said to be common in many comparable cities throughout the United States.

Kelly Demands Insurance Rates

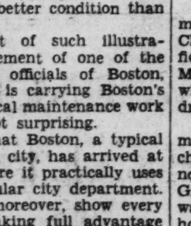
Lieutenant Governor Francis E. Kelly today demanded that Governor Hurley instruct Charles F. J. Harrington, Hurley-appointed State Commissioner of Insurance, to announce immediately the 1939 compulsory insurance rates.

The demand was stated in a letter to the Governor in which the Lieutenant Governor, a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, wrote:

"I am informed that your insurance commissioner, Harrington, is intentionally delaying the announcement of these 1939 rates until the last possible moment, and is in collusion with you in an attempt to postpone this announcement until after primary day, Sept. 20.

"In behalf of the automobile owners of Massachusetts, I respectfully request that you instruct your insurance commissioner to announce these rates immediately. The automobile owner is entitled to this information which is being deliberately withheld for your selfish, political purposes only."

Weather



Boston and Vicinity—Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday, with increasing cloudiness Wednesday; moderate northerly and variable winds, becoming southerly during Wednesday.

New England, Except Rhode Island—Fair, not quite so cool tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Rhode Island—Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate northerly wind, becoming southeast or south Wednesday; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Weather Outlook for Period Sept. 6 to Sept. 10, 1938, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States—Showers probably Wednesday or Thursday, otherwise generally fair. Somewhat warmer middle of week, cooler about Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	76	Minneapolis	54	66
Bermuda	80	76	New Orleans	72	90
Chicago	64	74	New York	66	74
Denver	58	86	Norfolk	72	88
Helena	48	68	Philadelphia	58	80
Kansas City	74	88	St. Louis	74	88
Los Angeles	62	80	San Francisco	58	72
Miami	82	88	Washington	62	84

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Sept. 6.
B—Maximum Sept. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:58 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Wednesday, 10:26 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:41 p. m.

Nation Wields City's Pick and Shovel

© Harris & Ewing; By a Staff Photographer

The Job and Where It Comes From

Upper left: National Capitol at Washington.
Upper middle: Government sign on construction operations.
Upper right: Boston City Hall. Lower: WPA men at work.

Green Asks Fight On Unemployment, Bids UTW Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, was back in Washington today after a three-day visit to Rhode Island—his first here in many years—during which he called for "renewed faith and a new vision" to solve the unemployment problem, and invited the strife-torn United Textile Workers of America to end its CIO affiliation and return to the AFL.

During the 72 hours he stayed here, he gave three talks. He sat around the banquet table and he rode in the biggest street procession of workers yet known in this State. When his train sped out of the Union station last night, he had left these thoughts with Rhode Island workers:

1. Labor should substitute "the conference room for the industrial battlefield."

2. Those who employ labor should apply the principles of "righteous dealings, good will, and mutual respect," intsead of stirring up class hatred and conflict.

3. It is "imperative" that labor "act together," especially in the present economic crisis.

4. Steps should be taken to encourage greater union membership and thus greater influence.

50,000 Hear Speech

These outstanding statements were made first at the Calvary Baptist Church on Sunday and were amplified yesterday at the Benedict Music Memorial in Roger Williams Park, where he delivered his major address.

It is estimated that a crowd of more than 50,000 heard the labor chieftain yesterday. Those who did not visit the park were denied Mr. Green's talk. Although his message was broacast over a Nation-wide hookup, none of the Rhode Island stations carried it.

Although the Providence Central Federation Union, whose members sponsored the visit, had predicted at least 25,000 union members from the six New England States would participate in the street procession, which was to be the major attraction on Labor Day, police estimated that but 8,000 marched, despite the fact that the majority of unions placed fines on members who did not take part. Also the attendance at the church service was less than anticipated.

Further Increase In Wool Imports Noted in Boston

Port of Boston Business

Nearly 2,000,000 pounds of wool were imported at Boston last week—the second consecutive week when wool imports were greater than for the corresponding period a year ago—it was disclosed today by figures made public at the office of Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Because wool is a leading factor in Boston's commerce, shipping men today expressed confidence that improvement was at last in sight for the shipping industry. Most of the wool receipts last week went into warehouse to replenish the stocks withdrawn in recent weeks. This brought the weekly record of imports for warehouse to a higher level than was recorded in the same period a year ago, because customs duty is not paid on imports for warehouse until the goods are withdrawn. Such a large volume of wool became a deferred asset of Uncle Sam's at this Port. Duties collected were lower by far than if this wool had moved into immediate consumption.

Duty will be paid when the wool is withdrawn so that the Government's revenue that might have been received last week will be recorded later.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification—	Week End'g Sept. 3	Year Ago
Imps for consumption	$2,099,050	$2,903,028
Imps for warehouse	522,416	505,288
Withdrawn from whse for consumption	200,916	489,979
Duties collected	364,522	931,193
Wool imports (lbs)	1,840,501	1,394,776
	Fiscal Year July 1-Sept. 3	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs)	4,666,586	7,321,143
Duties collected	$3,604,507	$5,403,574

Breton for Brittany

More than 300 Municipal Councils of Brittany have petitioned the French Government that Breton be taught as a secondary language in Brittany schools.

Transcript Asks Court For Right to Reorganize

The Boston Evening Transcript, 108-year-old daily, today asked the Federal Court to allow it to reorganize in order to continue publishing.

The newspaper's owners, the Boston Transcript Company, filed a petition in United States District Court in this city for permission to reorganize under section 77B of the National Bankruptcy Act.

The company is unable to meet its debts as they mature, despite a book surplus of $294,555.77, the petition, signed by Powell M. Cabot, President of the Company, declared. It has not sufficient working capital to continue operating, the petition said.

The paper has been losing money for some time and its employees recently were asked to "lend the management 10 per cent of their pay" for an indefinite period. Last week, the Old South Engraving Company, which has done the newspaper's engraving for more than 25 years, attached its bank account and accounts receivable.

The petition, filed today, said the paper had operated at a loss "during certain years" since 1918. It said that altogether a deficit of $379,944.23 had resulted from operation during those two decades. This had reduced the company's book surplus to $294,555.77, as of last July 31, the Court was told.

assets of $1,081,495 and liabilities of $786,940. The Transcript is exceeded in age by three Boston newspapers, the Advertiser, the Post, and the Traveler, but has more nearly preserved its traditional character than the other papers.

The paper has been published for more than 100 years, is of international reputation and has an extremely valuable good will," the petition stated, but added that it could not continue publication without additional working capital. Current assets of $121,388.79 are exceeded by current liabilities, the Court was informed.

The petition showed that the paper's operating losses have increased in recent months. It lost $47,778 in the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1938; $55,400 in the six months ending July 31, 1938; and was in a position described as "$15,000 worse" on Aug. 31, 1938.

The Transcript Company listed liabilities and capital of $1,081,495 and assets of the same amount. The Transcript is exceeded in age by three Boston newspapers, the Advertiser, the Post, and the Traveler, but has more nearly preserved its traditional character than the other papers.

Primary Day Near in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 6—James A. Farley, who combines the duties of United States Postmaster General and Democratic National Chairman, has come to Maine and gone, but still political observers complain that interest in Maine's election Sept. 12 remains surprisingly apathetic.

As the campaign swings into the closing week, there is prospect of a small vote. Not even the recognized popularity of former Gov. Louis J. Brann has offset Democratic lethargy. Democratic leaders hoped Mr. Farley's visit would turn the trick but to all appearances it did not.

Against the plea of Democrats that they would have a "sympathetic ear" at Washington, Republicans are pitting the financial record of the Democrats.

It is their major argument. "If that does not show you for whom to vote, all right," declared Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, after comparing the record of his administration with that of former Governor Brann's. Then, too, of course, GOP leaders are urging a big vote to indicate Maine's protest against the New Deal. As for the New Deal, however, it had up to Mr. Farley's visit, at least, played a very minor role in election campaigning.

Boston Shops: Signs of Fall Here and There

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So the slight nip in the air these bright mornings is making you a bit fur-coat conscious? Which in turn makes you wrinkle your brow . . . wondering just what you ought to do about your fur coat, anyhow. Or rather, the remains of that which was a grand addition to your wardrobe back in the early 1930s. Regardless of the kind, you just hate the idea of seeing it parked in your closet now, doing absolutely nothing in the way of adding luxury to your appearance, because its day has apparently passed.

♣♣♣

Rebuilt Models Aren't So Bad

Hence we suggest that no good fur coat gives up and goes out of your life as easily as all that. In fact, by no means . . . the idea being that after you've received your money's worth out of it as a coat, you let Edwards the Furrier, at 168 Tremont Street, convert the remaining good fur into something smart. Like a short cape, for instance. Or a bolero; yes, or even a short "chubby," if he can wangle enough fur out of it that'll stand more wear. And if anybody can, Mr. Edwards can. His prices are most reasonable . . . for $7.50 he'll manipulate a keen-looking cape for you; lining and all! We suggest that you let Mr. Edwards be the judge; and if you do need a few more pieces, just so you can be the possessor of a left side as well as a right to the cape, he can probably match the fur, if you'll allow him a little breathing space. However, it isn't just capes and jackets and boleros that he goes in for . . . for anything that's related to furs, from repairing up, is right in his line!

♣♣♣

Silk Shirts Quite Mannish

No, it isn't Father's Day, or anything of the kind. But nevertheless we feel you'll want to see that he feels he still "rates" around the house . . . without public holidays! With nothing less than one of Slattery's pure silk shirts at $3.95 . . . for this is their price now. Regularly $7.95. And don't get the idea that it's one of those arty looking shirts that call for long hair and a flowing tie . . . because it isn't. It's just as tailored and expertly detailed in the regulation Boston conservative manner as a man could ask for! And it really looks like the ultra-finest broadcloth you could find around anywhere; but it's all silk. French fronts, pleat back, and those smart two-button suffs. And then you can have his initials embroidered on it by hand. Absolutely f-ree! Right on the street floor, just inside the door, in the Men's Department. Which, by the way, doesn't look so big . . . but just try and ask for anything outside of a suit of clothes, and watch them bring it out!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "March of Time."

Fenway and Paramount—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 12, 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. Fenway: 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8.

State and Orpheum—

Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power in "Marie Antoinette." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

University—
Edward G. Robinson in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." 3:15, 6:35, 9:40. Also "A Kiss Before the Mirror," with Warren William and Gail Patrick. 1:45, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Maytime." Also "Annapolis Salute," featuring James Ellison and Marsha Hunt.

Brookline Village Theater—
"The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Having Wonderful Time," starring Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:50, 7, 10.

Radio Programs—Page 13

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata." Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Boston—
"Josette," starring Don Ameche and Simone Simon. 9:39 a. m., 12:41, 3:02, 7:03, 10:14. Also "Mystery House," with Dick Purcell. 11:40 a. m., 12:51, 6:02, 9:13.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"The Firefly," featuring Allan Jones, Jeannette MacDonald and Warren William. Also "March of Time." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Strand—
Gary Cooper in "Adventures of Marco Polo." Also "A Trip to Paris," with the Jones Family. Tomorrow: "One Wild Night," with June Lang. Also "State Police," with J. King.

Tremont—
Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglan in "Wee Willie Winkie." Also "Holiday," with Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" boys. 3:39, 6:41, 9:41. Also "Passport Husband." 2:10, 5:12, 8:14.

Scollay and Modern—
"Racket Busters," featuring Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Give Me a Sailor," with Martha Raye and Bob Hope. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 3:45, 5:35, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"New Brunswick." "Did a Woman Win the Civil War?" "Latin Rhythm," with Jan Peerce, Horace Lapp, and His Orchestra. "Sport's Thrilling Moments," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Gary Cooper and Claudette Colbert in "Bluebeard's 8th Wife." Also "40 Naughty Girls," featuring James Gleason and Zasu Pitts. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Spawn of the North," starring George Raft, Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also the Jones Family in "Safety in Numbers." 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Little Miss Broadway," with Hirley Temple. 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward on Flowers in Design. 11 a. m.

Hotel Statler, Georgian Room—
Luncheon. Pres. Francis J. Flagg will preside. Dr. Allen A. Stockdale, Head of Speakers Bureau, National Association of Manufacturers, will speak on "Foundations of American Life." 12:15.

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—
Luncheon; Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers will be guest of honor. 46 Beacon Street. 1.

Red Menace Exaggerated, Secretary Perkins Says

Boston News Today

Few Communists, Miss Perkins Says

Talk about the "menace of Communism" in the United States is "greatly exaggerated," Communists having comparatively little strength in this country, according to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who is visiting here today.

There are relatively few Communists in the labor movement, Miss Perkins said at the Hotel Statler. The Boston-born Cabinet member came to this city for a Labor Day broadcast last night.

"Of course, in a free country, where one is allowed his or her own opinion on politics, religion and the like, there are bound to be some Communists everywhere," she said. "The way to prevent Communism is not built up a scarecrow bogey man, but to remove the influences which lead persons to follow such doctrines.

"If every one acts kindly and fairaly with his fellow man, there will never be anything to fear from Communism."

Miss Perkins said she felt there was very little Communism in New England. In this respect, she differed from Alvin Halpern, deserter from the Spanish Loyalist Army, who told the Dies Committee in Washington that "everything in Boston seems to be controlled by Communists."

Somerville Finds $38,044 Road Fund

Because $38,044 was found today at Somerville City Hall, representing the residue of PWA work done some time ago and unrecorded for three years, according to Mayor John M. Lynch, it will result in a gift of $31,126 from the Government or make available a total amount of $69,170 to be used by the City for street construction work with no cost whatever to the present administration.

The Mayor stated the money was in an unused account and had been disclosed by clerks.

Tropics to Give Polar Air a Push

Frost may be expected in the cranberry growing section of Massachusetts tonight, the weather bureau warned today. Last night light frosts were reported in several parts of New England—due, according to the bureau, to nocturnal radiation.

The official Boston temperature, taken at 7:30 a. m. at the East Boston Airport, was 53 degrees, but outlying points reported that the mercury dived early in the morning as much as 14 degrees below that. Medfield reported 40 degrees and Needham 39 degrees.

In Maine the coolest spot re-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Widener Shows Works of Carroll

The legion of admirers of Lewis Carroll will find their reward at a current exhibit of rare and early editions of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" at the Widener Library of Harvard University.

In the exhibit is a copy of the first edition of "Alice in Wonderland," 1865, specially bound in white vellum for the author. There are also original proofs of various trial pages for "Through the Looking Glass," bearing the corrections and changes by the author.

In some of the early editions are letters from John Tenniel, the original illustrator. One of these letters was written to a theater, requesting tickets for the first performance of the play "Alice in Wonderland." Other letters contain Tenniel's instructions to engravers concerning the reproduction of his drawings.

Townsend Plan Approval Sought

A modified Townsend Plan providing for voluntary retirement of citizens at the age of 60, with pensions sufficient to provide a living of contemporary standards, the cost to be borne by Federal taxation, will be voted upon in five of the 240 representative districts in Massachusetts shortly.

Petitions providing for this referendum—whose object would be merely the memorializing of Congress on the subject by the Massachusetts legislators—were filed today in the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

The districts concerned are all in Middlesex County and include all wards of Lowell except the fifth and ninth and districts in the vicinity of Ayer, Reading and Arlington.

During the last session of the State Legislature a memorial to Congress was adopted favoring a modified Townsend Plan.

Garment Workers Strike Continues

A garment workers' strike continued for the 13th day today at 35 Kneeland Street, in the dress manufacturing district, as both sides failed to reach an agreement last week.

While picketing continued in the walkout called by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to obtain a 35-hour week from three non-union employers, Miss Anna Weinstock, Federal conciliator, sought to have the conferences resume.

The meetings last week had been arranged by Miss Weinstock. They broke up when the Union and manufacturers failed to agree on a means for enforcing a wage-and-hour scale that had been found mutually acceptable.

6,000 in Big Labor Day Parade

Geniality pervaded yesterday's crowd of 200,000 spectators and 6,000 Labor Day parade marchers. Good humor, more than formality, was the keynote of the whole celebration, in which 30 American Federation of Labor unions joined, to the music of 16 bands. The weather—sunny but cool—was ideal for this 52nd anniversary of Labor Day in Massachusetts.

The parade was sponsored by the Boston Central Labor Union. No CIO unions were represented. The only notable attention paid to the existence of this rival labor group was in a speech at Parkman Bandstand by John B. Haggerty, President of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and of the International Allied Printing Trades' Association. Stating afterwards that his remarks referred to CIO leaders, Mr. Haggerty declared: "In these days of trial and strife it is wonderful to note that the trade union movement of Boston, and, for that matter, almost throughout your New England States, refuse to be torn asunder by those who think in terms of political considerations rather than in terms of betterment for those who toil. . . . There is no room in America for dictatorship, whether it be in the labor movement or amongst our people as a whole."

It was pointed out that at least a third of the marchers in the parade were members of new local AFL unions which had never appeared in the event before. These included varied groups.

The most popular delegation, with the watching crowds, was the American Federation of Actors group, which bore signs reading, "Patronize the theaters that have living actors." Floats represented the development of the theater in America from the days of the Indian ceremonials, through the Colonial period and up to the present work of the Federal Theater Project.

The milk wagon drivers—400 of them, with their own 22-piece band—were much applauded, too, as they sang their "theme song"—"Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning."

Their Slogan: 'Sales Mean Jobs'

By a Staff Photographer

E. C. Johnson
Chairman of job sales committee of Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin
Who is aiding actively in drive to boost employment.

Merchandising Mobilized For Sales Increase

Boston tries to step up sales in drive to aid employment—Public is asked to do its part.

Boston today applied mass production methods to merchandising with the idea that mobilized buying will compel replenishment of stock and thus put men back to work in factories and mills. It marked the start of Boston's participation in the Nation-wide movement based on the slogan "Sales Mean Jobs."

Placards, banners, and buttons reminding everyone of the movement were practically everywhere through the shopping district today as shoppers poured into the stores for pre-school buying, following their return from vacations and the long week end.

Firms Pledge Aid

Cards pledging participation in the campaign have been signed by 375 firms in Metropolitan Boston, it was announced this morning at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and more than 50,000 buttons have been distributed. These are in the form of red, white, and blue targets with the words "National Sales Crusade" printed in white on the outer—red—circle, and "Sales Mean Jobs" printed in blue on the white center.

A button was pinned on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in his office at City Hall shortly before noon by E. C. Johnson, general chairman of the citizens committee sponsoring the drive. Mr. Johnson is president of a food concern. The ceremony was witnessed by members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Power of Purchases

The thought behind the buttons, banners, and placards was the reminder of the power the shoppers' purchases may have in recalling men to work, according to Mr. Johnson.

Sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the plan, in effect, is that when Bostonians purchase goods, they make it possible for manufacturers to employ men to produce stock replacements. The workmen, with their pay envelopes, in turn, have money to spend, which tends to improve economic conditions throughout the land.

"Co-operative approach to the problem of a wider distribution of goods will contribute to the economic progress of all concerned," Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, declared in a message to Mr. Johnson. "The more goods consumed, the greater will be the demand on wholesalers and manufacturers, who will then employ more labor and thus widen the distribution of our purchasing power," he said.

Jobs and Better Times

Melville D. Liming, Executive Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said: "Do your part for re-employment and the return of prosperity. Buy the things you need and can afford. Open your door to salesmen—the door of your office, of your home, of your mind. Sales mean jobs, and jobs mean better times for all of us."

Business men participating in the move to mobilize purchases, will meet at the Chamber of Commerce Thursday noon for a luncheon session, presided over by Mr. Johnson. Speakers are to include: Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Chamber; Eugene Flack, trade relations counsel of the Loose Wiles Biscuit Company; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and P. A. O'Connell, President of the Retail Trade Board.

In 100 cities of the United States, the movement is underway, with returns showing results of from 10 to 40 per cent increase in sales. In Houston, Texas, 1,100 business men launched the movement, and 12,000 persons attended mass meetings. In Spokane, Wash., pledges of purchases, improvements, and new equipment totalled more than $500,000.

Basis of Movement

Five basic facts upon which the movement is built were outlined by Mr. Johnson as follows:

1. Unemployment is a national problem.

2. Though undoubtedly impaired, the ability to buy still exists among our citizens. Though millions are unemployed many other millions are at work.

3. A definite step toward the re-employment of the unemployed is the sale in increased quantities of our farm and factory products to those who are at work. This will create employment and—with the restoration to buying power of those now living on a subsistence scale—we can expect a constantly accelerated demand for these products.

4. The American salesman faces a remarkable opportunity to be of help in solving the unemployment problem. It is his task to strengthen old and create new desires to a point where the desires outweigh the fears that have kept people from satisfying their normal needs.

5. The business of any manufacturer or any industry will be helped by the success of other manufacturers or other industries.

Need for Confidence

Mr. Wadsworth declared this morning: "There is great need today for more confidence among consumers and builders. Substantial amounts of money are available, which would in ordinary times be used to buy, repair, and improve. Purchases mean sales. Sales make business and create jobs. Jobs make purchases. That is the cycle that will bring permanent improvement."

Arthur M. Drummond, President of the Advertising Club of Boston, in a statement on the campaign, said: "If the buying public could only realize the far-reaching effect of the purchase of any single item of merchandise and the number of hands that are employed to bring it to them, they could more readily comprehend the truth of the slogan, 'Sales Mean Jobs.'"

'Joe Cronin Day' Tomorrow—Davis Cup Lawn Tennis—College Football—Yachting

Pennant-Bound Yankees At Fenway Park Wednesday

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All New England roads lead to Fenway Park tomorrow, where the second-place Red Sox open a brief two-game series with the world champion Yankees. It will be Joe Cronin Day. And, although coming in the middle of the week, the event should attract a near-capacity turnout.

This series marks the final appearance of the pennant-bound Yanks in the Hub this season. About a month from now, perhaps to the day, they will open their third successive World Series. And they probably will win it handily.

Red Sox Second

As a matter of fact, the Red Sox figure to give the New Yorkers a more interesting tussle here tomorrow and Thursday, than the National League titleholder will in the annual classic in October.

The Red Sox made a successful tour of the East over the long week end, retaining the runnerup berth despite another Cleveland challenge. They broke even in New York and Philadelphia, and won a double-header at Washington yesterday. Today they close the trip with a single game in the Capital City.

With a final western journey beginning next week, the locals have their backs against the proverbial wall. The Indians have all the better of the schedule in this final month. If Cronin returns from the West in possession of second place, Boston should meet him at the station with a band.

Cronin's Fourth

Incidentally, Hub fans mean to make Joe feel right at home tomorrow. This is Joe's fourth year at Fenway Park and easily his most successful. The former "Boy Wonder" of Clark Griffith's Senators came here for the start of the 1935 season. Tom Yawkey, in his spending campaign, has packed the club with batting power. But with the exception of Lefty Grove, who, incidentally, has not won a game since July 14, the pitching staff has lacked the class of a serious flag contender.

Those thoroughly familiar with the the situation at Fenway Park realize what Cronin has been up against from the very beginning. A lineup of big names had the public expecting a winning as early as '35. But the scribes knew the machine was not complete. There has not always been harmony in the clubhouse. Joe is younger than several of his men. Then there are the Yankees. Only a super-club could have beaten them out during the most recent three years.

But under the circumstances, Cronin has done exceptionally well, particularly this season. He has used his offense to advantage, and maneuvered what little pitching he has. At times the Red Sox had the appearance of world-beaters. But always the weakened mound department holds them back.

Briefs . . . Connie Mack's Athletics are at Fenway Park for single games Friday, Saturday and Sunday . . . Friday, as usual, will be Ladies' Day . . . It has been some time since both Boston outfits played away from home on the same date . . . The Red Sox are in Washington and the Bees at the Polo Grounds today . . . The Bees won a double-header from the Dodgers yesterday, to take a 5½-game grip on fifth place in the National League.

Famous Cup Surrounded by Defenders

Wide World

United States Retains Davis Cup

Photo shows members of the American team which won the challenge round, 3 to 2, from Australia at the Germantown Cricket Club over Labor Day week end. Left to right: Gene Mako, Donald Budge, Walter Pate, non-playing captain; Joseph Hunt, and Robert Riggs.

Baby Members Are Sensations Of Cup Matches

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 (AP)—The glittering Davis Cup, symbolic of world team tennis supremacy, remains in these United States for another year, and the maligned foot-fault has reared its ugly head again.

When Donald Budge had finished polishing off Adrian Quist of Australia by scores of 8—6, 6—1, 6—2, in the match that settled the challenge round out at the Germantown Cricket Club yesterday, Frank Hunter, an old American internationalist, said "Gee, it made me feel like I was in Paris again."

Hunter had reference to the fact that after the French had won the big trophy from America 11 years ago, they were very stubborn about turning it loose again. Visiting American teams complained that French line judges were extremely valuable in the French cup defense, and international black looks were exchanged one year when Wilmer Allison thought he had defeated Jean Borotra of France in the deciding match but couldn't make it stick.

Disconcerting Foot-Faults

What happened yesterday was that an American line judge, one Harold La Bair of New York, called a series of disconcerting foot-faults against Quist at the exact point in the opening set when the little Australian was blazing hot and threatening to give the world's top amateur a trimming.

Whether Quist in any circumstances could have licked Budge and carried the challenge round to the final match between Bobby Riggs and Bromwich is subject to serious doubt, but the decisions cost the invader whatever chance he had and made the crowd of over 9,000 fighting mad.

The referee had to calm them down twice.

Harry Hopman, captain of the Australians, didn't complain. He said he thought Quist was foot-faulting. What the crowd and several prominent American tennis officials complained about was the way La Bair waited until the most crucial points of the all-important first set. It broke Quist's confidence so completely that he proceeded to lose his service eight straight times, possibly a record for big-time tennis.

In Magnificent Fettle

Once he quit using his natural serve and dashing behind it into the net, Budge had his number. The big fellow, playing his last Davis Cup match before he turns pro this winter, was in magnificent fettle the last two sets, running his discouraged rival ragged with blistering drives into the corners and murdering his weak returns at the net.

Budge's tennis had been so indifferent on the previous day, when he and Gene Mako lost the doubles match to Quist and Bromwich by 0—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, that there was active fear he would lose to Quist. Some experts still thought after the match that Quist might have pulled it off but for his service lapses.

Baby Members Sensational

As things turned out, Budge's victory was the vital one, because Bromwich beat the tar out of Riggs in the concluding singles match, 6—4, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2, giving America a final winning margin of only 3-2 over the scrapping Aussies.

The scores scarcely show it, but the baby members of the teams played the most sensational tennis of the entire series. Whether the result would have been the same if Riggs had needed to win the bout is problematical, but there no longer is any doubt that the 19-year-old Bromwich is a fine player now and that he will be a serious threat to the Cup next year.

In the first five games of the final set, for instance, Riggs was able to win only six points, and he was playing his customary steady game, at that. Bromwich simply was steadier. They had frequent exchanges that saw the ball cross the net 30 or more times. Bromwich is very likely to reach the finals against Budge in the National championships starting Thursday at Forest Hills.

Unless another singles star at least the equal of Riggs is uncovered before next summer, America's chances of holding off the 1939 Australian challenge will be very slim. Such a player isn't in sight now, nor does anyone know who will replace the Budge-Mako doubles team.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Another Football Season

We are rapidly approaching another football season, despite the fact that there will be for the next month or so plenty of baseball, golf, lawn tennis, polo, and other sports to keep the followers of outdoor athletics busy enough. But when the pigskin begins to spin through the air and be toted around tucked under the arm of some present or future all-America back, the other sports have to take a rather minor place, for, whether you are an enthusiastic follower of the great gridiron game or not, it must be admitted that it is the greatest of school and college fall sports so far as the United States is concerned. Baseball may be called, and rightly so, the National game; but when the leaves on the trees are turning to those beautiful colors which attract thousands of people to our mountain regions every fall, even the game which Major Doubleday gave to America has to take a back seat.

Already Practicing

Many of the candidates for college teams are already hard at work getting in condition for the opening games of 1938. Some of these games will take place as early as Sept. 17th, but for the majority the schedules will not open until Oct. 1st, and, save for post-season games, the first Saturday in December will find the curtain being rung down. Lasting a little over two months, there is probably more excitement, energy, and discussion put into a gridiron campaign than attends any other season of sport. It is, therefore, just as well that the game has a very short season. I can think of no sport, as I have said before, that has its followers keyed up to a higher pitch than does football during its short but very intensive run. This year promises to be one of the most interesting yet held, not only in school and college circles, but also in the professional world. The games played and to be played between all-Stars and professionals show that there are going to be a number of colorful stars added to the pro teams this fall, and that means bigger gates for those operating professionally.

How Many Will Repeat?

How many of those colleges and schools which went through the 1937 season undefeated and untied, or which won some sectional championship title, will repeat this fall is a question which is furnishing considerable discussion at the present time. Of the big colleges of the country, only six succeeded in going through their regular seasons undefeated or untied, and of these only four kept their records clean for the entire year. They were Santa Clara, Cornell (Iowa), Lafayette, and Alfred, Alabama, and Colorado were the other colleges successful in all their regular games; but the 'Bamans lost to California in the Rose Bowl game, 13 to 0; and Colorado was defeated by Rice in the Cotton Bowl game, 28 to 14. Going through an entire season undefeated and untied is a difficult feat to perform these days, and the chances of these six colleges having clean slates next December are rather slim.

The Conferences Races

Taking the leading conferences in the different parts of the country, and we find California champion of the Pacific Coast; Minnesota of the Big Ten; Alabama of the Southeastern; Nebraska of the Big Six; Rice of the Southwest; North Carolina of the Southern, and Dartmouth of the so-called Ivy League. That all of these colleges will repeat is practically out of the question, as most of them have lost one or two star players who cannot be replaced this fall. And so, on with the season and we venture to predict that by the time the snow begins to fly, football fans will have had as interesting a season as they have ever known.

Sporting Around the Hub

Curtis Cup Match Opens Tomorrow

Women's par of 76, established for the Curtis Cup international golf team match between the United States and Great Britain, opening tomorrow at the Essex County Club, Manchester-by-the-Sea, was smashed by British players in practice rounds. Nan Baird of Scotland, playing from the back fringe of the championship tee, covered the 6164-yard course in 73 strokes, three under par, and Mrs. J. B. Walker of Ireland went around in 74.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dudley Shallcross of Barrington, R. I., returned just in time from the nationals in Tulsa, Okla., to win the New England trapshooting championships with a score of 195 targets out of a possible 200.

♪ ♪ ♪

Football candidates trot out for opening practice today on Boston University's Nickerson Field and Northeastern's Huntington Field.

♪ ♪ ♪

Williams College held first practice yesterday with 40 candidates reporting to Coach Charles Caldwell. Others are expected today. Two workouts daily are scheduled until college opens late in the month.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Marinsky of Providence and Claire Ellert of Holyoke, Mass., were Labor Day week-end winners of New England public parks tennis championships singles at Hartford, Conn. Doubles titles went to Miss Ellert and Gloria Bisallion of Holyoke in the women's division and to Oral Lamica of Chicopee, Mass., and Toddy Heckler of Springfield, Mass., in the men's competition. Marinsky won the men's singles from Paul Rich of Newton, Mass., 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 9—7.

♪ ♪ ♪

James Waterman of Waltham won the annual Labor Day archery shoot of the Newton Archers Club at Newton Center. Bobby Goldich's 162-970 in the senior division was one of the features of the shoot. Waterman's score was 180—1152. Thelma Phillips of Newton was first in the women's Double American with 159—845. Junior Double American honors went to Donald von Roosen of Newton, 165—1008. Other events: Cummings Handicap Cup—Won by Burton Hollis, 141—625—1767. Visitors' Handicap Cup—Won by Orville Harrison, Worcester, 137—685—1767. Junior Handicap Cup—Won by Patricia Skinner, Newton, 122—544—1734. Novelty shoot—Won by Philip Spofford.

Tennis Teachers Real Forgotten Men of Sport

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6 (AP)—The real forgotten men of sport the world over are the tennis professionals. These hearties make a fair enough living developing Davis Cup players and club champions but for many persons they've been forced to halt there as ex-amateur stars like Fred Perry, Big Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines get rich on their big moneyed pro tours.

These same pros now think they have a leader to take them out of the wilderness to the land of fame, milk and honey. Bob Harlow, the same fellow who did such a grand job in lifting the golf pros from the so-called "peasant" class of sports into tournament headlines, has talked the real net professionals into giving him a chance to do likewise for them. Harlow, a tireless worker with many new ideas, is busy lining up a drive he is sure will ultimately produce shows rivalling the amateur nationals at Forest Hills and Wimbledon.

Harlow's job, though it excites the sympathy of all fair minded sportsmen, rates as the hardest since the Republicans tried to sweep Dixie. Not only does he start practically from scratch, but he must awaken the long apathetic pros and excite the interest of paying customers by forcing such ex-amateur kings as Perry, Vines and succeeding joiners of the exclusive winter pro circuit into his open tournaments. Harlow thinks he can. Not many agree, but after all he did it for the golf pros when they strummed second to the amateurs. So you can't be sure.

In good years like this when America defends the Davis Cup, the United States Lawn Tennis Association cleans up at the Cup challenge round and the ensuing nationals because the world's great amateurs come together.

The amateurs live on expense accounts and the highest ranking ones are said to make around $100 weekly as representatives of sporting goods houses. More than that, the top ranking amateur usually turns pro as Budge is certain to do, and then goes on a barnstorming tour to play for the "world's professional championship." All the while, the tennis teachers are lucky to get free tickets for the show they believe belongs to them. Nowhere else in sport does that happen.

"We're not kidding ourselves," says Harlow. "Perry, Vines, and Budge probably are the best tennis players in the world. We certainly expect them to cash in after their amateur exploits but after they go on one tour why don't they meet the other pros in open tournaments and give them a chance to see if they can lick them?

Australian Net Stars Win Close Exhibition Play

EASTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 6 (AP)—Australia put in a bid for feminine tennis supremacy over the week end playing here and at Southampton, the girls from "down under" shaded a team of American stars, 15 sets to 14.

Only a determined rally in Sunday's final matches made the score close. Australia led 4 matches to 2 at the close of Saturday's play but, led by Helen Jacobs, the U. S. players won four of Monday's six matches and tied the match score at six-all. Officials gave the competition to the invaders on a set basis.

Miss Jacobs, playing her final match before the opening of the nationals, defeated Nancye Wynne, Australia's ranking woman player, 5—7, 6—2, 6—0, to start the U. S. rally and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan followed with a 7—5, 7—5 defeat of Thelma Coyne, second ranking visitor.

Dorothy Workman scored the third American singles victory over Dorothy Stevenson, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2. Mrs. Harry C. Hopman won the Australian's only singles match of the day when she downed Dorothy May Bundy, 8—6, 6—4.

Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan teamed to whip Mrs. Hopman and Miss Stevenson, 6—2, 8—6, in the first doubles match and put the United States ahead in matches, 6 to 5. The visitors came back and tied the score when Miss Coyne and Miss Wynne defeated Miss Bundy and Miss Workman, 9—7, 3—6, 6—3, in a hard-fought match.

The Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	75	52	.591
Cincinnati	72	57	.558
Chicago	71	58	.550
New York	69	59	.539
Boston	65	61	.516
St. Louis	61	68	.473
Brooklyn	57	70	.449
Philadelphia	40	85	.320

Results Sept. 3

St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 5, New York 4.
Boston 1, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 0.
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 5.

Results Sept. 4

Brooklyn 5, New York 4.
New York 7, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 2 Cincinnati 1 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 4, Boston 2.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 3.

Results Sept. 5

Boston 5, Brooklyn 4.
Boston 5, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 3.
New York 1, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 4, New York 3.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	40	.690
Boston	74	52	.587
Cleveland	73	53	.579
Detroit	65	62	.512
Washington	63	66	.488
Chicago	53	70	.431
St. Louis	45	80	.360
Philadelphia	45	84	.349

Results Sept. 3

Detroit 11, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 10, St. Louis 2.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 0
Boston 9, New York 3.

Results Sept. 4

Philadelphia 12, Boston 11.
Boston 12, Philadelphia 2.
New York 7, Washington 4.
Cleveland 11, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 1, St. Louis 1. (Tie.)
Chicago 2, Detroit 1. (10 innings.)

Results Sept. 5

Boston 14, Washington 4.
Boston 8, Washington 6.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 2.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 1.
New York 5, Philadelphia 2.
New York 6, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 2.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2195

Tiller Talk

When Labor Day rolls by, one can just about write finis to the yachting season. Already the yachtsmen are looking for choice winter mooring spots, and after one of the busiest of local racing seasons, they are even eager to bid adieu to this season of wind hunting and luffing matches.

After all, participating in nearly 75 races during a period of practically four months is enough for the most ardent of racing enthusiasts.

Every year finds newcomers, mostly youngsters, breaking into the winning lineups, but by Labor Day the veterans have blanketed the "upstarts." This year has been no exception.

This past week end both at Marblehead and Winthrop found these veterans in the foreground.

At the 'Head, such experienced sailors as Charles Francis Adams, Bob Thayer, Charles Moody, Sohier Welch, Ernest B. Dane, Jr., and Linc Davis poked their noses across the finish line in choice berths.

At Winthrop, in the three-day regatta for the Boston Bay sail handlers, Al Whittemore, Walter Hallett, Walter Perry, Bob Dalrymple, George Rolt and Ronnie Darling were outstanding.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although "Charlie Ad" didn't find the victor's cannon, he did pick up two seconds which added in increasing his summer lead over rival Eights . . . Bob Thayer sailed Edmund Gabriel's Marbett to a fourth on Saturday and then first yesterday . . . Sohier Welch earned two seconds to hold his commanding lead over the M-Bs . . . Moody lead the R's home twice and Dane sailed to two seconds . . . Davis won yesterday after finishing fourth Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Winthrop racing, which featured three days of white-capped breezes, found the veterans leading throughout . . . Whittemore, one of the oldest yachtsmen in Massachusetts waters, proved to be the outstanding headliner of the week end. He sailed his Manchester 18-footer, Peggy, t two firsts, but then ran aground yesterday while leading to spoil a clean sweep . . . Hallett, Perry, Dalrymple were among many veterans in the Indian Class which pulled strings to show the way to the youngsters, who have made such a fine record this summer. Dalrymple won the week end series sailing Harry Colburn's Mohawk . . . Rolt made a clean sweep with Hosea White's Adams Class champion, Peanut . . . Darling, competing in junior races for the last time, took all his young followers into camp by virtue of two firsts in the junior races held Sunday and yesterday mornings.

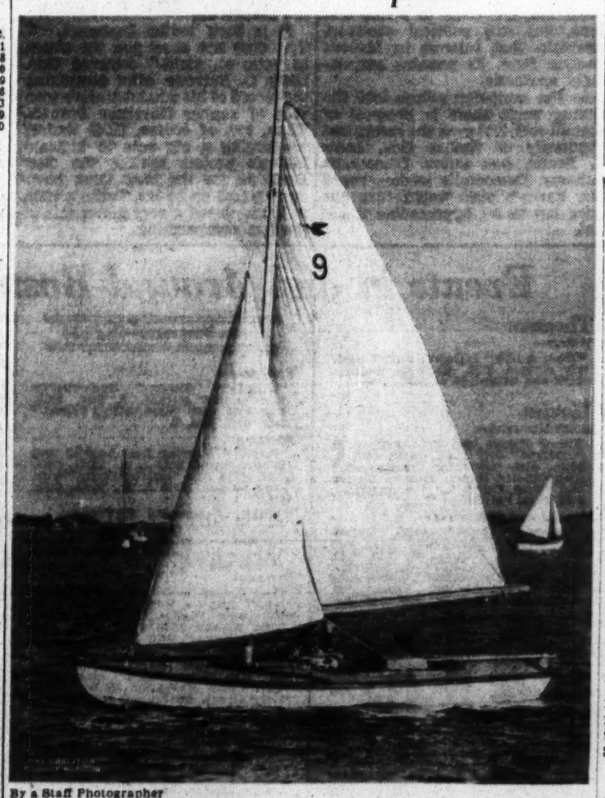
♪ ♪ ♪

Down at Marion for the next few days, the international yachting spotlight will be focused on the challenge races of the Swedes versus the United States in the Thirty Square Meters . . . Heavy north winds balked yesterday's attempts for the opener, inasmuch as the bad weather kept one boat of each side's on the dry-land sidelines, their efforts at launching being hopeless . . . However, the two teams will try to open festivities today.

♪ ♪ ♪

The interclub racing for Boston Bay boats ends Sunday at the Squantum Yacht Club . . . The racing officially closes a week from Sunday with South Boston's annual Chowder Race.

Three Times 'Top Hat'



By a Staff Photographer

Harry "Bud" McDonough climaxed a sensational summer of skippering his own Snipe Class "Top Hat" (above) and his South Boston junior crew during the past week. Earlier in the week he helmed the Southie sailors to second place in the Sears Bowl racing, and at Winthrop this past week end he raced his own Snipe to three straight wins to complete the class dynasty that has been his this year.

Winter Games To St. Moritz

By the Associated Press

Brussels, Sept. 6

The International Olympic Committee, at a recent meeting here, decided to award the 1940 Winter Games to St. Moritz, Switzerland. The program will include figure and speed skating, ice hockey, bobsleighing and military distance skiing. Ski jumping and slalom, it was decided, would be confined to exhibitions.

The I. O. C. already had decided, before the shift of the 1940 games from Japan to Helsingfors, Finland, and St. Moritz, to eliminate skiing from the winter program. It took this action because of demands by the International Ski Federation, which recognizes coaches and instructors as amateurs, that the I. O. C. accept this definition.

Maine Football Practice This Week

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 6 (AP)—Footballs fly on Maine college campuses this week as dress rehearsals begin for the fall's big show.

Al McCoy, Colby's young coach, gets the jump by a day in calling his candidates today.

With 10 lettermen, McCoy opines "we'll probably have a better team than last year," when the Mules failed to win a state series game.

Fred Brice begins his eighteenth year as coach at the University of Maine Wednesday by sending 38 charges, including seven veterans, into action.

Fourteen of the players who brought Bowdoin the state championship last fall will be missing when Coach Adam Walsh gives his boys the once over on Thursday, but the Polar Bears are still hopeful of capturing their third straight series title.

Facing Dartmouth in the opening game on Sept. 24, Bates goes to Camp Wonalencet, at Eaton, N. H., this week for opening drills under Dave Morey. Thirty-five men have been summoned for camp training.

Tarzan Brown Victor

KINGSTON, R. I., Sept. 6 (AP)—Elliot (Tarzan) Brown, former B. A. A. marathon winner, won the 10-mile race at the Kingston fair grounds over the week end. Brown's time was 54.15. Hawk Zamparelli of Medford, Mass., was 33 seconds behind Brown. Linden Dempster and Roger Labonte, Roxbury, were third and fourth, respectively.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

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HOLLAND

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THE HAGUE
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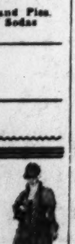

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CLOSED SATURDAYS

Fibber's Return to Air Waves a Tribute to Sponsor's Faith

Program opens tonight without Molly who is expected to join cast of weekly comedy skit later in season.

Behind the Microphone

A tribute to a sponsor's faith is the return of Fibber McGee (Jim Jordan) tonight on the air waves over the NBC-Red Network to WNAC at 9:30 p. m. Sponsors often have been maligned, and with reason in some cases, but here is a sponsor maintaining an act even though one of the partners, Molly, (Marian Jordan) will not be heard tonight. A continuing indisposition keeps her off the air though she is expected to join the cast later.

It was an original faith in Marian and Jim Jordan's ability to be a comic team that started them on their role. Originally a song, chatter, and dramatic pair on the radio they were urged by their sponsor to try comedy. With some misgivings they began and gradually have emerged into one of radio's outstanding comedy acts.

Fibber and Molly have just returned from a Yellowstone Park vacation; Hugh Studebaker (Silly Watson) has come back from Missouri; Bill Thompson (Nick DePopolus and the Old Timer) has returned from a vacation in Europe; Cecil Underwood, producer of the show, flew back from Hollywood, Calif. Don Quinn, author of the script, came back several weeks ago to begin writing the new series. Like Fred Allen, Mr. Quinn works alone, hence his writing task is a major role. From show work on the Pacific Coast, the program has brought Donald Novis, tenor, back to radio.

While the show remains a good one without Molly, yet listeners no doubt will welcome her back later as herself and her "Taint funny, McGee," which is a devastating deflation of Fibber's conceit, and as Grandma and the "I betcha" girl.

* * *

Promotions

Roy Harlow and Linus Travers, Assistant Executive Manager and Production Manager, respectively, of the Yankee and Colonial Networks in Boston, have been named vice-presidents of those organizations, it was announced over last week end by John Shepard, 3rd, President of the Yankee and Colonial Networks.

Mr. Harlow came to the organization as a concert tenor and gave this up to assume executive duties although he is still active in choral work.

Mr. Travers became associated with WEAN, the Shepard-owned station in Providence, R. I., where his ability won him a transfer to Boston where he shortly became production manager.

* * *

'Sinfonietta' Items

Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta," an orchestral program which produces excellent although rarely-heard music, offers on Thursday, Sept. 8, over the Mutual Network to WAAB, at 8 p. m., a Sixteenth Century English Suite of Rabaud and a Mozart symphony as items.

* * *

Change in Program

In an almost complete change of program, "Hollywood Hotel," one of the oldest of sponsored programs, resumes its current season beginning Friday, Sept. 9, at 9 p. m. over the CBS to WEEI combination.

Practically the only holdover from the old program is Frances Langford. Herbert Marshall, English screen star, will be master of ceremonies for the first six programs and will be followed by William Powell. Instead of presenting excerpts from current films, as was done previously, full-length dramatizations of successful stage and screen productions will be the policy this year. Accordingly Claudette Colbert will appear with Herbert Marshall in B. B. Trevelyan's "Dark Angel."

Teamed with Frances Langford will be Jean Sablon, French crooner, and Victor Young's Orchestra will continue to supply the musical program.

* * *

Curtis Cup Match

Jay Wesley, sport commentator for WEEI, Boston, will be heard over the Columbia Network beginning Wednesday, Sept. 7 as he summarizes the day's play in the Curtis Cup golf matches between the United States and English women's teams being played at the Essex County Country Club at Manchester, Mass. The two-day mach summaries will be heard at 6:05 p. m.

* * *

Blue Velvet

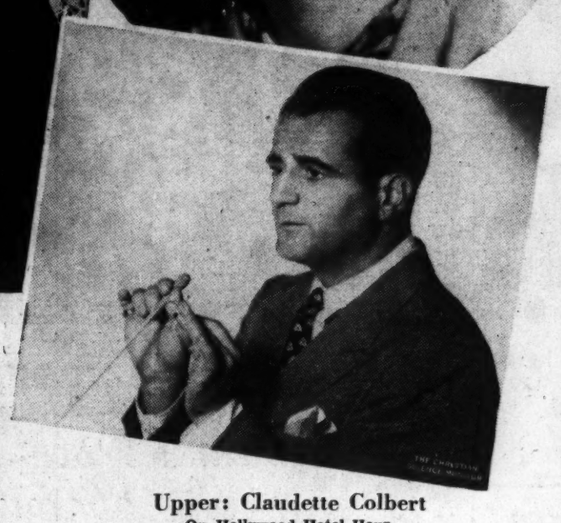
One of the smartest popular music programs continues under the baton of Mark Warnow tonight at 9:30 p. m. over the CBS to WEEI combination. This is "Blue Velvet Music." The "Little Symphonies" and "Swing Fugues" of Mr. Warnow, the latter of which is a fugue in strict form played in jazz rhythm, are one of radio's treats. Carrying on very well for the classics is Hollace Shaw, whose coloratura solos are worthy of dial attention.

A. D. H.

Herbert Marshall
Master of ceremonies on Hollywood Hotel program.

Jim and Marian Jordan
In a characteristic pose as Fibber McGee and Molly

Upper: Claudette Colbert
On Hollywood Hotel Hour.



Lower: Mark Warnow
Conductor of "Blue Velvet Music."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Sept. 7

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WBZ Talk on "Some Observations Around the Pacific," by Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America.

8:00 WEEI "Four Corners Theater" presents Henry Rolland's "Simple Simon Simple."

8:30 WBZ "Information, Please": question and answer program with Clifton Fadiman as master of ceremonies and Ben Bernie, Franklin P. Adams, John Kieran, and Bernard Jaffee.

9:00 WNAC "Vox Pop": informal interviews with Parks Johnson and Wallace Butterworth, questioners, and Fred Waring as special guest.

9:30 WAAB "Say It With Words": Allen Prescott, master of ceremonies; interview with waitress; Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC "Fibber McGee and Molly": Donald Novis, tenor, with orchestra under direction of Billy Mills.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Interlude; news	"Top Hatters" Orch.	Sport reports	Sport radiocast
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	"Top Hatters" Orch.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	"Across the Table"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Comment; music	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sports review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	Political talk	Music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Political talk	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sports reports
6:45	Enoch Light's Or.	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	"Curtain Calls"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00	Baritone soloist	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Piano Ramblings"
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menken in	Talk J. G. Harbord	News commentator	Political talk	Sweet Music
7:45	"Second Husband"	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	Political talk	"Pet Peeves"
8:00	"Four Corners	"Dance Tempo"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Theater"; drama	Political talk	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Commentator
8:30	"Get - Together";	"Information, Please";	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45	popular music	questions; answers	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Organ concert
9:00	"Grand Central	"Now and Then"; orch.;	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Political talk	Variety Hour
9:15	Station"; sketch	vocal quintet	terviews	F. Ferneau's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Fibber McGee and	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45	Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	Molly"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00	"Time to Shine";	Political talk	"Music All Our Own"	Billie Losses's Orchestra	American Forum
10:15	Hal Kemp's Orch.	Political talk	"Music All Our Own"	Vocal group	American Forum
10:30	Mystery sketch	Political talk	"Hollywood Gossip"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Quartet
10:45	V. Monroe's Orch.	Political talk	Sport commentator	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	J. Dorsey's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:15	"America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; songs	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Time Clock"	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30	Talk; "The Handy	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	Man"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00	Richard Maxwell	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15	"Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	Talk; "Variations" mu-	"Merry-Go-Round"	Franco Gallucci
9:45	Bachelor's Children	variety; orch.; news	sical program	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	Home Forum talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears's Orch.	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Song recital
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Leo Freudberg's Orch	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Food secrets	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	"Hillbillies"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Concert Hall"; talk	"Do You Remember?"	Popular music	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"R. F. D. No. 1"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Pauline Alpert, pianist	Kiwanis Club luncheon:
1:30	"Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	speakers
1:45	"Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Down Memory Lane"
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	H. Turner, pianist	Concert Band
2:15	"Frolics"; music	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport relay	Concert Band
2:30	Chamber Opera	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Commentator
2:45	Chamber Opera	"Betty Crocker"; talk	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	Book Reviews
3:00	Chamber Opera	"Swingtime Trio"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox-New York base-	Ruth Nigey, songs
3:15	Chamber Opera	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	Hines trial report
3:30	Evalyn Tyner, songs	"Swingtime Trio"	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-New York base-	Network program
3:45	Vocal Trio	Between the Bookends	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Network program
4:00	"At the Music	"Newsy Views"	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Red Sox-New York base-	Sport reports
4:15	Counter"; popular	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	ball game	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Life Can Be Beautiful	Red Sox-New York base-	Sport reports
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	ball game	Sport relay
5:00	The Boston Hour	Interlude; news	"Who Sang It?"; vocal-	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	ists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	"March of Games"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue; talk	Rakov's Orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; Monitor News
6:15	Enoch Light's Or.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Political talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	"Curtain Calls"	Don Sully's Orchestra
7:00	Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jean Evans, songs
7:15	Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Rollini Ensemble	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Living History"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Concert orchestra and
7:45	Doris Rhodes	Political talk	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	piano soloist
8:00	"Gang Busters"	Political talk	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	dramatic sketch	Political talk	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Silhouettes in Blue";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Political talk	"Varieties"; music
8:45	Orchestra; guests	vocalists; orchestra	vocalists	Earl Boicer's Orch	Dance music
9:00	Political talk	Political talk	"Town Hall Varieties"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15	Political talk	Concert Hall of Air	Col. Stoopnagle; music	Novelty choir	tory in Action"
9:30	"Blue Velvet"; so-	Midweek Function	"For Men Only"; vocal-	Political talk	"The Question Box"
9:45	loists; orchestra	Midweek Function	ist; orchestra; guests	George Olsen's Orch	"The Question Box"
10:00	"The Word Game"	Political talk	Kay Kyser's Musical	"5 Men Came Home"	Accordion solos
10:15	Max Eastman	Political talk	Class and Dance	dramatization	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30	"It Can Be Done"	Political talk	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies from the Skies"	Dance music
10:45	"It Can Be Done"	Political talk	Class and Dance	"Melodies from the Skies"	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	"Melodies from the Skies"	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	Count Basie's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	lem; variety
11:30	Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	lem; variety

Abbott Farce Opens Season

The Arts in Boston

Everybody who has been to high school will be amused by "What a Life," the George Abbott farce which inaugurated the new dramatic season last night at the Wilbur. Even those who have merely had a son or a daughter in the secondary schools will find it funny.

For here hilariously represented are the problems of adolescents and the problems adolescents bring to parents and teachers. Clifford Goudsmith, who is said to have been a teacher, has drawn recognizable characters, and Mr. Abbott has set them upon the stage with his usual expertness.

The bewildered youth, the smart aleck, the sweet girl undergraduate, the devoted mother, the stern principal, the sympathetic assistant principal, the distracted teacher—they are all here.

In order not to make it too scholastic, others are added from the stock shelf—the hardboiled secretary with the soft center, the inarticulate Italian peddler, the tough police inspector. Each is carefully characterized and provided with laugh lines.

The plot and the handling amount to a transposition of "Brother Rat" to the public schools. Henry Aldrich, member of the junior class, can get himself into trouble without even trying. He means well but he is no student and he is not gifted with his share of common sense. He is caught cheating in an examination, and is suspected of theft. In the end he is cleared of the theft charge, goes to the dance with the class president, and seems on the way to do something with the talent for drawing which has helped get him into difficulty.

"What a Life" does not pretend to be high comedy. It is out for laughs and it gets them. You do not expect subtle character study in such a piece. The people in it are all caricatures. They behave not like people in real life but like people in a George Abbott production. We must not repine if these youths seem young for their age.

Everything goes like machinery. Entrances and exits are timed for their laugh values. Gestures and movements are predetermined and unalterable. Yet it's all very human and most of it is very amusing. The few instances of bad taste are interpolated and irrelevant.

With an Abbott production the production is the thing. The players merely perform. Therefore the composition of the cast is a minor matter. The present company has been organized for the road tour. It has been taught to go through the necessary motions. It is competent. Eddie Bracken, as Henry, has been transferred from the Virginia Military Institute to the public school system, with favorable results. Connie Nickerson is a very attractive and very sweet class president. Marshall Bradford is a distraught principal, Praye Gilbert an efficient secretary, William Bleese appropriately offensive as the smart aleck.

L. A. S.

Veterans Group To Meet in Boston

Boston has won the 1939 National Convention of the Marine Corps League, it was announced today by the Convention Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This makes the third organization of veterans of the World War which will hold a national convention next year.

The Disabled Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Veterans of Foreign Wars will meet in Boston next August, and the Marine Corps League next September, attracting nearly 30,000 veterans to Boston.

News of Greater Boston Area

(Continued from Page 9)

ported was Greenville, where thermometers registered 36 degres.

Th cool temperatures are due, according to the weather bureau, to the presence of a mass of polar air of continental origin. However, another air mass of tropical marine origin is moving in this direction.

Today's forecast is for fair and slightly warmer weather tonight and tomorrow. The present northerly and variable winds are due to change to southerly breezes some time tomorrow.

Cambridge Road Fund Goes Back

Mayor John W. Lyons stated today that he would return to the State the $136,000 highway fund share already allotted to Cambridge. With the announcement he stated, "I am returning this money because the City would be forced to pay an additional tax next year. The cost of this tax will be too much for our City to bear and as we have sufficient money in our present budget unless an emergency arises, the acceptance of this money would only place the City in further debt."

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ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

Only Pleasingly Plump Crabs Qualify for THREE DIAMONDS DEEP-SEA CANNED CRABMEAT

Amusements
BOSTON

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
Movie Quiz Contest Picture
NORMA SHEARER • TYRONE POWER
"Marie Antoinette"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS Air-Conditioned
Mon., Tues., Wed.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
JEANETTE MacDONALD — ALLAN JONES
"The Fire Fly" and New March of Time

NEW YORK CITY
"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast throughly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner"—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47 St. Evgs. 8:45—50c to $3
Mats. Wed. and Sat—50c to $2

Irving Berlin's
"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 'til 1 p. m.
ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

DENNIS YERA VIVIENNE WALTER KING ZORINA SEGAL ELKINS
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evgs. 8:50 Next Mat., Sat. Mail Orders.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St., W. of B'way
Air-cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40

EVENING CLASSES
LINCOLN SCHOOLS

Technical Institute
Programs of College grade in Chemistry, Aeronautical, Air Conditioning, Architectural, Civil, Diesel, Electrical, Mechanical, and Structural Engineering leading to appropriate diploma.
Through cooperation with Northeastern University School of Business programs leading to B.B.A. Degree in Engineering and Business are available.
Classes open to men of all ages. Students may register for a complete program or individual subjects.
CLASSES BEGIN SEPTEMBER 19

Preparatory School
Accredited by the New England College Entrance Certificate Board.
Classical, Scientific and General High School Programs.
Preparation for College entrance by certificate or examination.
Classes open to men and women of all ages.
SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 26
Moderate tuition fees payable in installments
Registration now open for both schools. Catalogs on request.
360 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON Telephone KENmore 3177

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YOU MAY NEED
BEVERAGES
FLORISTS · BAKERS
GROCERS · MARKETS
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Sport Hats . . . Scarfs
Imported Sweaters
Knit Suits and Accessories

Tweed Cape
$55
MADE TO ORDER
A smart and practical Cape for sport or campus wear.
Has the effect of a complete ensemble and can be worn over any dress or sports outfit without a clash of colors.
Matching Tweed Hat $10.50
ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston St., Boston

CANNED PEACH Sale
LUSCIOUS CALIFORNIA
SLICED OR HALVES IN HEAVY SYRUP

These delicious California Peaches are THIS SEASON'S CROP. You'll notice it the minute you taste them. The finest money can buy featured at prices to agree with any pocketbook.

RICHMOND (Sliced or Halves) 2 LGE. NO. 2½ TINS 25c
FINAST (Sliced or Halves) 2 LGE. NO. 2½ TINS 29c

Check These Savings

MATCHES OHIO BLUE TIP 6 LARGE BOXES 21c
APRICOTS EVERREADY Whole Peeled 2 NO. 1 TINS 23c
GERBER'S BABY FOODS A Wide Selection 4 4 OZ. TINS 29c
DOLE'S PINEAPPLE GEMS . . . NO. 1 14 OZ. TIN 10c
MILK EVANGELINE EVAPORATED 4 TALL TINS 25c
BEANS FINAST OVEN BAKED—Choice of California Pea, Yellow Eye, Red Kidney 2 28 OZ. TINS 25c
PINEAPPLE FINAST SLICED or CRUSHED NO. 2½ TIN 19c
TUNA FISH LIGHT MEAT NO. 1 TIN 28c 2 NO. ½ TINS 29c
GRAPEFRUIT FINAST Fancy Sections No. 2 TIN 10c

TOMATOES
TWO OUTSTANDING BARGAINS ON HIGH QUALITY GARDEN FRESH CANNED TOMATOES
RICHMOND Choice Red Ripe 2 LARGE NO. 2½ TINS 25c
FINAST Fancy Solid Pack . . . red ripe 2 LARGE NO. 2½ TINS 29c

RICHMOND CUT BEANS Green or Wax No. 2 tin 10c
FINAST WHOLE BEANS Green Refugee No. 2 tin 15c
DOLE'S PINEAPPLE JUICE 46 oz. tin 27c
MIRABEL PRESERVES 5 Flavors 2 1 lb. jars 33c
GULDEN'S MUSTARD 8½ oz. jar 10c
MIDCO ICE BOX FREEZ 8 Kinds 3 tins 25c
E-ZEE FREEZ Ice Cream Powder 2 pkgs. 15c
ALICE TOMATO SOUP 3 20 oz. tins 20c
O-C POTATOSTIX 3 tins 25c
HORMEL SPAM or Spiced Ham 12 oz. tin 29c
R & R BONED CHICKEN No. ½ tin 45c
CORNED BEEF HASH Silver Skillet 2 16 oz. tins 29c
FRIENDS or B & M BEANS 2 28 oz. tins 27c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD Cream Salad 9 oz. jar 10c
PEAS and CARROTS tin 15c
CRISCO 3 lb. tin 49c 1 lb. tin 17c
SPRY 3 lb. tin 49c 1 lb. tin 17c
BEVERAGES Millbrook or Radio—contents 3 28 oz. bots. 25c

BROOM Sale
GOOD VALUE . . . . . each 29c
A Real Bargain at This Price
STANDARD . . . . . each 39c
Sturdy Reinforced Quality Broom
BELLVIEW . . . . . each 69c
Our Best Quality Reinforced, Long Life.

A Real Cracker Value
STAR BRAND SODA CRACKERS
Delicious Crisp Fresh . . Slightly Salted Crackers 2 LB. CTN. 15c

National Biscuit
SALTINA BISCUIT Pkg. 22c
PIONEER FIG BAR 2 Lbs. Bulk 25c
SHREDDED WHEAT 2 Pkgs. 23c

Nationally Known Household Values
Rinso Lge. Pkg. 19c
Lux Flakes Lge. Pkg. 19c
Oxydol Lge. Pkg. 19c
Super Suds Blue Pkg. Lge. Pkg. 19c
Lifebuoy Soap 4 Bars 25c
Lux Toilet Soap 4 Bars 25c
Fels Naptha Soap 2 Bars 9c
P & G Soap White Naptha Bar 4c
Kirkman's Borax Soap 2 Bars 9c
Cut-Rite Wax Paper 40 Ft. Roll 5c
Palmolive or Camay 3 Bars 17c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Odd Lot Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day 357,390
1938 volume to date 178,065,723
1937 volume to date 269,777,960

Market Leaders Off Fractions To More Than Point

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—An early attempt to give the stock market a mild upward shove met with only meager support today and leaders subsequently went into reverse for fractions to more than a point.

A little buying here and there stiffened prices moderately near the final hour, but most issues were at or near bottom marks of the day.

The consoling feature of the performance, from the standpoint of recovery proponents, was that the setback was accomplished on an extremely meager turnover. Transfers were at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

Tension over the European muddle seemed to have lessened a bit as the Czech Government made further concessions to the Sudeten Germans and Herr Hitler, in his initial speech at the Nuremberg Congress, withheld any comment on the Czechoslovak crisis.

Although the financial district has experienced fewer war shivers in the past several days, many boardroom customers were inclined to proceed cautiously pending a clearer overseas outlook.

Traders, generally, came back from their Labor Day holiday none too positive regarding the next market move, and most shied away from extending commitments to any great extent despite continuance of bright business prospects.

Demand for gold abroad continued heavy and the price of the yellow metal at London was given another hoist to a 3-year peak after its sharp advance yesterday. Sterling also dipped to a new bottom since 1935 in terms of the dollar. Transatlantic securities markets, though, steadied.

U. S. Steel pushed up at the start, but fell away when Bethlehem and Chrysler exhibited weakness.

Lacking rising vigor were General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Boeing, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Loew's, Paramount, General Electric, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, and Standard Oil of N. J.

The curb was spotty. Among losers here were Aluminum of America, Jones & Laughlin, Gulf Oil, and Aluminum Ltd. E. W. Bliss was an exception with a gain of about a point.

Bond Market Irregular

Irregular trends prevailed in the bond market today in quiet trading.

Railroad issues were fairly well mixed as trading neared the final hour with gains and losses of fractions to around 2 points. On the upside were N. Y. Central 5s and convertible 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, Southern Railway 6½s, and Boston & Maine 5s. Among the losers were Santa Fe 4s of '95, B. & O. convertible 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Great Northern 4s of '66.

Industrials and utilities moved in a narrow range. Fractionally higher were Anaconda Copper 4½s, Armour 4s of '55, North American 5s, and Texas Corp. 3⅛s. Down similarly were Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, International Telephone 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, and Shell Union 3½s. Pacific 3¾s were off more than a point.

U. S. Government loans turned lower, with losses of 1-32 to 3-32s in active issues. The foreign list was mostly lower, although a few sharp gains strengthened this group to some extent. French 7½s stamped were up around 3 points and Czech loans were around a point higher.

Canada's Auto Parts Duty Now Modified

Ottawa—To promote reopening of the Hudson and Studebaker plants in Canada the government has modified customs regulations for companies producing less than 10,000 vehicles a year. In order to get free entry of parts such companies formerly had to show that their products had a 50 per cent Canadian content. This has now been reduced to 40 per cent.

When the duty on completed autos was cut from 35 per cent to 17½ per cent under the United States-Canada trade pact Hudson and Studebaker found it uneconomical to produce cars in Canada and closed their plants. The action taken by the government resulted from representations of western Ontario municipalities where the plants were located.

Dr. Stokdyk FCA Deputy Governor

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gov. W. I. Myers announced the appointment of Dr. E. A. Stokdyk, of Berkeley, Calif., as deputy governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Dr. Stokdyk will come to Washington on leave from his position as president of the Berkeley Bank for Co-operatives, a unit of the Farm Credit Administration.

He will supervise research and extension work in the field of co-operative marketing and purchasing.

Canada Buys $8,000,000 Belgian Goods in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canadian imports from Belgium during the past year totaled $8,000,000, and were chiefly textile goods, glass, iron and steel products, diamonds for industrial drills and rabbit and other furs, said Yves Lamontagne, Canadian trade commissioner at Brussels, who was recently in this city.

In exports from Canada, which totaled $17,000,000 last year, were wheat, barley, rye, asbestos, zinc and lead ore, raw and refined copper and British Columbia fir, as Belgium is mainly an importer of raw materials. Fully manufactured goods made up only about 3 per cent of the total, and included rubber goods, automobile tires, boots and shoes, canned fish, Ontario cheese and honey and hosiery of natural silk.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	Sep 3
119⅞	110⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	40	39¾	40	Sep 1
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	29	29	29	— ¼
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	4	62¾	62½	62½	+ ½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	12	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	1	1	1	— ⅛
17⅞	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 3
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	3	11	11	11	— ½
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	9	8½	8½	Sep 1
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 1
19⅝	17⅜	Alleg-Lud Steel	2	18½	18½	18½	— ½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	13	13	13	— ½
184	124	Allied Chem & D (8)	2	179¾	179¾	179¾	— ¼
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	9	9	9	Aug31
14⅛	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅛e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12	4½	Allied Stra	25	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	65	65	65	Sep 2
54½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1⅝e)	6	50	49¼	49⅝	— ⅛
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	17	17	17	+ ½
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19	19	19	Aug23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	Sep 2
64¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	6	80¾	80½	80¾	Aug26
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	2	19	19	19	+ ⅝
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(1½e)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
104¼	76⅝	Am Can (4)	3	99½	98¼	98¼	—1¼
171½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	4	171½	171½	171½	Sep 1
3⅛	1⅜	Am Car & Fdy	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—1¼
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	Sep 1
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	4	20	19½	19½	—1
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Aug29
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	118	118	Sep 2
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	3	8⅛	8	8	Aug29
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	Aug31
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	11	11	11	— ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	7	5½	5	5	— ½
6¾	4	Am European	3	5⅜	5⅞	5⅞	Aug23
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	14	14	14	Sep 2
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18	18	18	—1
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	11	11	11	Sep 1
2¾	1	Am Hide & Leather	4	4¾	4	4	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	23½	23½	23½	Sep 1
43½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 2
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 3
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 1
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	6	20¾	20½	20¾	Sep 3
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	60	60	60	
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	5	14	13⅞	14	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4	3⅞	4	Aug31
36¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	8	36⅛	35½	35½	— ¼
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 2
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	5	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
41⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	*1	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
37⅞	16⅛	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	*1	28	28	28	— ⅜
1	9	Am Rad & St S	44	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	9	18¾	18	18	— ¾
80¾	53	Am Roll Mill pf	5	66¾	66	66	—1¼
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	⅛	Am Seating	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	Sep 3
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	22	48⅜	47⅜	47⅜	—1⅛
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	136½	136½	136½	Aug31
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55	55	55	
34¾	15⅞	Am Steel Fdrs	13	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅝
11¾	4⅛	Am Stores	4	7¾	7½	7½	
14	12	Am Stove	2	13⅛	13¼	13¼	Aug29
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	5	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅞
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	12	103	102½	102¾	+3¼
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Aug31
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	144¾	144⅝	144¾	+ ¼
88¼	56	Am Tobacco (5)	1	84	84	84	Sep 3
91¼	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	86½	86½	86½	— ¾
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Sep 3
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
13⅞	6	Am Water Wks	8	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Aug...
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	2	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 9
58	21	Anaconda	57	34⅝	34	34⅜	— ½
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	41½	41½	41½	Sep 1
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	18	18	18	Sep 3
19	10	Andes Copper	2	15	15	15	Sep 1
4½	2	Assoc Dry Gds	1	3	3	3	Aug26
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	Sep 3
100¾	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100¾	100¾	100¾	Aug30
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	2	5¾	5¾	5⅝	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Sep 2
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	90	90	90	Aug12
47⅛	24¼	Armstrong Cork	3	43½	43¼	43¼	—1
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 3
⅞	2½	Artloom Corp	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	3	10½	10	10⅛	
78	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug29
72½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	2	70	70	70	Aug18
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	34¼	34	34	Aug31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	7	37	36	36	— ¾
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	4	55½	55	55	+ ¾
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	21¼	21	21	
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W indies	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 2
14½	6½	Atl G & W in pf	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	Aug24
17⅛	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	14	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ½
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	+ ½
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.40e)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45¾	Aug29
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	54½	54½	54½	— ½
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Aug31
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
3⅜	2	Aust Nicholls	3	2½	2½	2½	Aug30
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	5	4⅝	4	4	— ¼

B

11¾	9	Baldwin Loco ct	6	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	34½	34	34½	Aug20
23⅜	12⅛	Barker Asphalt	7	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
11½	9	Barker Bros	1	11	11	11	Sep 2
21⅜	10⅝	Barnsdall Oil (1)	7	18	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.80⅛e)	2	15	15	15	Aug31
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 3
96½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	116	116	116	Aug31
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
33	15¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jun28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	29	23⅜	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Sep 3
51	26½	Best & Co (1.92½e)	2	51	50	51	Sep 3
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	33	59⅝	58	58⅛	—1⅝
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
100	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Aug31
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Sep 3
20⅝	9¾	Black & Decker(⅛e)	2	19	19	19	Sep 2
19¼	10⅜	Blaw-Knox	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
35½	20⅜	Boeing Airplane	28	24½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅝
30⅜	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	12	12	12	Aug29
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	6	16½	16¼	16⅜	
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	26	34⅝	33⅞	34	— ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 2
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	25	25	25	Sep 3
12⅝	8⅜	Bridgeport Brass	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	32	36¾	35½	35⅞	— ½
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	38⅞	38⅜	38⅛	Sep 2
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	38	38	38	Sep 2
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 3
10⅜	3¾	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	8	8	8	Aug30
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	10	9⅞	10	— ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	28½	27½	28½	Aug31
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	16½	16	16	+ ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug24
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	9	10⅝	10¼	10½	+1¼
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	1	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	Sep 3
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	14½	14	14	— ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	5	19	18½	18½	+ ¼
3¼	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 2
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug29
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	6	8⅞	8½	8½	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21	21	21	
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	12	12	12	— ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	18	18	18	Sep 1

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
20½	8⅞	Campbell Wyant	1	19	19	19	— ¼
21½	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	*5	17½	17¼	17¼	—½
8⅝	6	Canadian Pacific	15	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	38	38	38	Aug30
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7½	7½	7½	Aug31
18¼	12⅝	Carpenter Sti (.30e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Sep 2
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	1	3½	3½	3½	
107½	62⅜	Case (J I) Co	1	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅛
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	2	49½	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅜
106	100½	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Aug31
25¾	7	Celanese Corp	17	23½	22⅜	23⅛	— ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Sep 1
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	23¼	23	23	Sep 3
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	4	4¾	4½	4½	Sep 3
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	13½	13½	13½	Aug26
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug19
6⅜	3¼	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	Aug26
49½	26⅛	Cerro de Pas (3e)	2	46	43½	43½	—1¼
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	19	10½	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	18	Champ Paper & F	2	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	—1
12⅝	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	12½	Aug24
28½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	*8	29¾	29½	29¾	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	76½	76½	76½	Sep 3
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	2	38	37	38	Sep 3
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug29
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug18
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 2
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Aug29
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 1
15⅞	8½	Chi Mail Order	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug27
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 3
1⅝	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅜	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	17	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
37	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	2	36	35¾	36	Sep 3
44	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	2	41	41	41	—1⅛
1½	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 1
2⅜	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug31
13¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug24
19½	13	Chickasha Cot (¼e)	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
10⅜	3½	Childs Co	4	9¼	8⅞	9¼	
77⅞	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅛e)	112	75½	73⅝	73⅝	—1⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	8¼	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	9	9	9	
5½	2	City Stores	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 2
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Sep 3
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	1	26	26	26	Sep 3
45⅜	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	4	40⅞	40	40	
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1⅝e)	3	131½	131	131	
60	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Aug30
13⅜	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
97	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	96	96	96	—1
38⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	4	36	35	35	—1
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
22⅜	13½	Col Br'cast A (.80e)	1	19¾	18¾	18⅝	Sep 2
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.80e)	2	18	18	18	Sep 2
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	9	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	64	64	64	Sep 1
16½	9	Col Pict vte (2½% f)	2	15½	15	15	Sep 3
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	—1
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	89	89	89	Sep 3
50¼	23	Comi Credit (4)	7	50	49½	49½	— ¾
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Sep 2
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	9	53½	52¾	52¾	—1⅜
111	90	Comi I T ev pf (4½)	1	110	110	110	Sep 2
12¾	8⅞	Comi Solvents	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
2	1	Com'with & South	12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
45	28	Com & So pf (3)	2	36⅜	36	36	— ⅞
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	11	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug29
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	6	26⅛	25¼	25⅜	— ⅝
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Aug 9
18	10	Consd Laundries	4	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	24	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
105⅞	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105½	105⅛	105⅛	Sep 2
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Aug26
17½	9¾	Container Corp	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
26⅞	8⅞	Cont Bak A	10	22½	21½	21½	— ⅜
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96	96	96	
43	36⅛	Cont Can (1½e)	2	40½	40¼	40¼	—1¼
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112⅜	112½	112½	Sep 1
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Aug29
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¾
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	21	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	8	29⅜	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 3
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	6	70¼	70	70	+ ⅞
167⅞	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170	170	170	+3
3¼	2¾	Coty Inc	12	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
38	19	Crane Co	21	37¼	36½	36½	— ⅞
114¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	113	113	113	— ¼
44¾	33	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	25	25	25	
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	9	9	9	Sep 3
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	4	36¾	35½	35½	— ½
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep 2
34½	25½	Crown C pf

Commerce and Finance

Sentiment in Steel Circles Improves; Rate Goes Up to 44½ P. C.

Business and Industry

Hull Defends Trade Pacts As Way to Peace

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Hull called upon the Republican Party to defy its national chairman, John M. Hamilton, and support the Administration's trade agreements program.

That program provides for the reciprocal reduction of import duties by negotiations with foreign nations.

Accusing Mr. Hamilton of misusing trade figures so as to arouse "unwarranted fears and prejudices" among American farmers regarding the agreements, the Secretary declared:

"I hope that those for whom you speak will rise to a great opportunity; will abandon futile attacks on this program; and will concentrate on serving the paramount interests of the nation."

In an open letter Mr. Hull replied to Mr. Hamilton's letter of Aug. 13 to him, charging the State Department with issuing false information in connection with trade agreements.

Trade Promotes Peace

The secretary criticized Mr. Hamilton's "strange denial" that the trade agreements program contributed to peace, saying:

"It is serving the great cause of peace at this critical time when every possible weight should be cast into the balance on the side of peace."

Mr. Hull long has contended that the trade treaties promoted peace by removing artificial trade barriers and increasing the flow of needed goods between countries.

Although State Department declarations are generally the composite work of a number of experts, Mr. Hull's 2,500-word letter abounded with phraseology typically his own.

After asserting "the trade agreements program and its administration need no defense," the white-haired Tennessean declared:

"The greater part of your letter consists of an ill-concealed attempt to divert attention from the misleading use of trade statistics by your wing of the Republican National Committee and its allies, by trying to make it appear that this department is guilty of the same practice."

Prior to 1938, Secretary Hull said, "your committee factions and others were using the abnormal trade figures resulting from drought to stir up prejudice against the program."

Says Hamilton Misleads

Although the direction of agricultural trade in 1937 changed in favor of exports, Mr. Hull remarked "evidently the newly-found zeal of your factional group for truth in such matters does not run very deep, for I understand that it is still having circulated throughout the farming regions the same misleading import figures for certain farm products, comparing them with 1932."

The circular, Secretary Hull said, "is as silent as Julius Caesar concerning farm income and farm prices in 1937, compared with completely collapsed farm income and farm prices in 1932. By such hocus-pocus it asks the public to conclude that farmers are being 'sold down the river.'" He added:

"This new resolution of your committee group to deal virtuously with the truth would be more convincing if you would promptly discontinue and repudiate these unfair attacks on the program and thus make your actions conform with your precepts."

Replying to Mr. Hamilton's assertion that there was an "irreconcilable conflict" between the trade agreements program and the farm program of the Administration, Mr. Hull retorted:

"It is quite evident that you do not like either program. What you conceal, however, is the fact that the embargo tariff policy pursued during the years immediately prior to 1932 was in large measure responsible for emergency farm conditions which forced emergency remedies. That policy of extreme protectionism reached its climax in the notorious Hawley-Smoot act."

Hits Smoot-Hawley Act

Implying throughout his letter that Mr. Hamilton was speaking for only a portion of the Republican Party, Mr. Hull said the Smoot-Hawley Act "is evidently still supported by you and a segment of your party organization in spite of the more enlightened attitude being taken by many of the ablest leaders and vast number of the rank and file of your party faith."

The Secretary rejected Mr. Hamilton's contention that farm price comparisons should be on the basis of old gold dollars.

"What concerns the farmers," he said, "is the amount of money they receive in current dollars and the amount of goods or services that they can buy with their dollars. The income of American farmers (this year)in terms of what they c. n buy with their money will be far above 1938."

Advocating the trade agreements as a way to peace, he said that economic aramaments built up behind trade barriers "result in a lowering of living standards throughout the entire world; foment internal strife; and offer constant temptation to use force, or threat of force, as a means of obtaining from other nations what could have been procured through the normal processes of trade."

Alaska Salmon Pack Is 7 P. C. Behind Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Alaska salmon pack this year has been running 7 per cent behind last year's average-sized pack, although canning of the choice red variety is slightly ahead of last year's volume. Carryover on July 1, according to the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank was 2,173,060 cases, as compared with 199,335 a year ago and 870,989 the 10-year July 1 average.

Prices this season opened at $2.15 a dozen cans for the red variety, then dropped to $1.95, as compared with $2.50 last year; and for the pink variety, opened at $1, as against $1.25 a year ago.

Telephone Business Shows Marked Gain

By the Associated Press

New York

Eight major telephone operating subsidiaries of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. handled 1,500,000 more long distance calls in the first six months of 1938 than in the first half of 1937, the previous peak period, the company announced.

The I. T. & T. announced recently an increase of 34,816 telephones in the first half of 1938, or 4,400 more than during the first half of 1937.

U. S. May Seek A World Wheat Limitation Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—It is expected that the International Wheat Advisory Committee will be called into session this fall in an attempt to pave the way for formal negotiations aiming at a production and marketing agreement between the major wheat producing nations.

This was disclosed by Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials as they discussed their long range program to improve outlets for leading export crops, a plan which not only involves negotiations for an international agreement on wheat, but (1) efforts to stabilize world marketing of cotton and (2) lower tariffs which check the movement of tobacco in foreign tratie. Aggressive action on behalf of the two latter named commodities, especially in the case of cotton, probably will be held in abeyance until after some form of wheat program has been worked out.

The call for a meeting of the Wheat Advisory Committee, if it is made this fall, will be issued by Joseph P. Kennedy, U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who presided over the last session of the committee, held in London this summer.

At the present time, Farm Administration officials view Canada and Argentina, especially the latter, as the chief stumbling blocks in the way of an international agreement. Argentina withdrew from the Advisory Committee some time ago, but will be asked by Ambassador Kennedy to resume participation.

Privately, Farm Administration officials view the sale of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in the world market as but one objective of the recently announced export subsidy plan. It is their belief that this program will demonstrate to other wheat exporting nations that the production control program here does not mean that the United States is ready to surrender its world market for wheat. This, they feel, will be a persuasive argument and will make other exporters more willing to listen to agreement talk.

The AAA also may make it clear that the export subsidy program, which was launched as an "emergency" measure, may become a part of the general farm program unless other wheat exporting nations are willing to get together on a plan which would assure to each a fair share of the world trade.

Mexico Enjoying A Building Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—With the return of confidence to Mexico, over three and a half million pesos monthly are being spent in the construction of homes in a building boom which is above that registered this time last year when general conditions in Mexico were much better than they are at present.

No other industry, says the official press bureau, is investing so much money in the Federal District at present. A great number of technical men, laborers, peons are being employed in the various building projects. Statistics show that during 1937 over forty-two million and a half pesos was invested in building projects, of which over 50 per cent was spent in the erection of 2,274 homes, or an average of 189 monthly. Approximately 535,000 pesos was invested in the building of apartment houses during the same period.

Though exact figures as to the number of employed during the period are not available, the Department of the Interior estimates that approximately 25,000 technicians, laborers and other artisans are at present being employed in buildings throughout the Federal District.

American Rolling Mill Loss in Year Is $537,191

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio (AP)—The American Rolling Mill Company and subsidiaries reported today consolidated net loss of $537,191 for the year ended July 31.

The company asserted the report period did not coincide with its fiscal year, which is the calendar year, but was issued to comply with the Federal Securities Act in connection with Armco's registration statement covering its 1937 preferred stock issue.

Without including provision for certain Federal tax items, the statement showed the American Rolling Mill Company itself had an operating loss of $3,171,452, while the consolidated operating loss wah $656,799.

World Gold Output Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production of gold during July, excluding Russia, amounted to 2,728,000 fine ounces, against 2,589,000 in previous month and 2,545,000 in July a year ago, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. For period January to July production amounted to 17,811,000 fine ounces, against 16,990,000 for like period a year ago.

Processing Levy Again Scheduled To Help Farmer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Agriculture department officials gave processing taxes a prominent place today on their tentative list of proposals for Congress to consider in January.

This type of levy, once invalidated by the Supreme Court after manufacturers paid millions of dollars into the Treasury, was discarded last year during preparation of the new farm bill because of legal obstacles.

But officials said they were considering it anew as a means of providing revenue for larger benefit payments to farmers. Congress voted $700,000,000 for payments for this year.

While officials were disclosing this possible new step to aid the farmer, the Administration's farm program came under attack from the Republican National Committee.

Contending that farmers are receiving at least a third less than a year ago for their products, the committee said in a statement that the attempts to restore agricultural prosperity had resulted in a "miserable failure."

The present program is taking the United States "down the road that Europe has travelled since the early twenties," the committee said. It added:

"The logical end of that road is a completely planned economy with Federal domination of all economic and political life and the subsequent breakdown of constitutional democracy. . . .

"Apparently the New Dealers now are willing to grab at any straw or stoop to any deception to divert attention from the miserable failure of their farm program, illustrated by the collpase of farm prices this year."

Proposed rates for the processing taxes, which the department estimates would raise between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000, are:

Cotton, 3 cents a pound; flour, 50 cents a hundred pounds; rice, 50 cents a hundred pounds; manufactured corn products, 30 cents a hundred pounds; cigarettes, from 6 to 10 cents a thousand; cigars, 4 to 30 cents a thousand.

There were indications, however, that a more general acceptance of price-fixing proposals in the farm belts might result in a shelving of the processing tax suggestions. This program would enable the government to set the prices on major farm products used in this country.

Brooke Is Asked To Explain Road's Interest Deferment

NEW YORK (AP)—G. D. Brooke, president of New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad, has been asked by the committee on stock list of the New York Stock Exchange to appear before it next Wednesday.

Mr. Brooke will be called on, it was announced, to explain why the exchange was notified Aug. 1, last, that the interest due Sept. 1 on its refunding mortgage 4½ per cent gold bonds series "C" would be paid, and why it was subsequently notified on Aug. 30 that the interest would not be paid when due.

The original information came in a letter to the exchange signed by R. G. Eberly, treasurer of the road. On Aug. 29 Mr. Brooke telegraphed the exchange that the directors would meet on the following day to consider payment. The exchange asked by return wire to be immediately notified of the directors' action, reminding Mr. Brooke of the previous notification that the interest would be paid. The road telegraphed on the 30th news of the deferment.

Mr. Brooke was asked to send a representative if unable to appear personally.

Australia Closes Year With Surplus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The Commonwealth and four of Australia's six State Governments ended the financial year at June 30 with surpluses.

The figures received by the Commonwealth Government show:

	Budget Surplus	Sinking Fund Contribution
Commonwealth	£3,498,000	£4,600,000
New South Wales	114,000	2,350,000
Victoria	-11,000	1,150,000
Queensland	228,000	800,000
South Australia	124,000	650,000
Western Australia	11,000	580,000
Tasmania	7,000	160,000
	£3,515,000	£10,390,000

The total surplus stated is arrived at after debiting the accounts with payments to the sinking fund, in accordance with the Financial Agreement Act.

Had the present accounts been issued on the basis of pre-depression days, there would have been no deficit in the case of any Government, and the total surplus would have amounted to £13,805,000.

Service Outlines Policy For Commodity Purchasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Standard Statistics Company has made recommendations as to purchasing policy for various important commodities as follows:

Advance purchases are justified at present levels in anthracite coal, bituminous coal, burlap, butter, cement, cheese, copper, cottonseed oil, eggs, pig iron, rayon, rosin, paraffin, pig iron, rayon, rosin, rubber, silk and tin.

Future requirements should be covered on price weakness in paper, scrap steel, and zinc.

Advance purchases should be postponed in cocoa, coffee, corn, cotton, flour, fuel oil, gasoline, linseed oil, lubricating oil, oats, rye, silver, steel, sugar, tallow, turpentine, wheat and wool.

Volume of Work in Shipyards Largest Since the Year 1922

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The year 1938 will be the third consecutive year of record peace-time shipbuilding activity in the United States as a result of increased naval construction work and the efforts of the Maritime Commission to build up a new fleet of steel cargo vessels and high speed tankers, according to a survey by the Fitch Investors Service. Total volume of work now in the shipyards, continues the report, is the largest since the completion of the war program in 1922 and there is ample ground for the expectation that new ship construction will expand rather than fall off during the next few years at least.

Pace Quickened in August

As of August 1 there were in all 124 commercial vessels of 519,965 tons under construction in United States shipyards, for classification with the American Bureau of Shipping, which represents an increase of 23 ships and 197,336 tons over last year and an increase of 9 ships and 46,125 gross tons for the month of July. The August 1 total included 55 ships of 471,850 tons under construction for the seagoing trade, 2 ships of 10,850 tons for the Great Lakes and 67 ships of 37,625 tons described as "miscellaneous."

The list of ships under construction includes the new luxury liner of 24,800 tons for the United States Lines, the largest vessel now building, and 20 cargo ships of 7,400 tons each, of which 6 are being built by the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., 4 at Newport News Shipbuilding yard, 6 at Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock plant and 4 by the Tampa Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. Also included in the August 1 total are 4 cargo vessels of 8,500 gross tons each for the American Export Lines, which are to be constructed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. at Quincy, Mass., and bulks out the work in process at that plant to $55,736,000.

More Tankers

Sixteen tankers now on order for the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, in agreemnt with the Maritime Commission, represents the largest private undertaking at the present time. Four of these tankers will be of 7,600 tons each, which the remaining 12 tankers will be of 11,500 tons each. Aggregate cost of the latter will be $37,566,004, including $10,563,000 for national defense features, which portion of the cost will be borne by the Maritime Commission. The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. is constructing the four 7,600-ton tankers and three of the 11,500-ton tankers at its Baltimore yard, with the balance of nine tankers of 11,500 tons apiece divided three each among the Newport News Shipbuild & Drydock Co. of Newport News, Va., Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. of Chester, Pa. and the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. of Kearney, N. J.

One of the main objects of the Maritime Commission seems to be to get away from the old custom built idea and work out a general pattern for the construction of cargo vessels, and tankers as well, which takes fully into account their possible utilization as an arm of the national defense. This aim of the Commission embraces not only the application of American ingenuity to simplification and standardization in ship construction but, as well, the use of stronger structural metals and more efficient power units.

Few Cargo Ships

Ships are built to last 20 years, or at least that is the span of useful existence accorded them in marine circles. On that basis the present position of the United States merchant marine is extremely vulnerable from a national defense standpoint. The great majority of merchant vessels flying the American flag were build prior to 1923 as part of a vast wartime program and, consequently will reach the commonly accepted point of obsolescence at approximately the same time.

The United States now ranks sixth among the nations of the world in number of merchant vessels that are not over 10 years old, fifth in speed of ships and fourth in world tonnage. Based on an average life of 20 years, some 90 per cent of the American merchant ships will have reached the theoretical retirement stage within another four years.

Replacement of ships now approaching obsolescence would mean construction of 261 vessels of about 1,500,000 tons yearly for the next five years at a cost of roughly $2,500,000,000. But even if adequate shipyard facilities were available, the cost of such a program would make it prohibitive. However, in marking out the probable future of the American merchant marine, Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, made this statement: "A careful survey of the requirements of our commerce and for purposes of national defense indicates that minimum needs call for 500 new ships in the next 10 years. These ships will cost approximately $1,250,000,000, which is no beggarly sum. This program is within our capabilities."

In contrast with the brightened outlook for the shipbuilders, prospects for the shipping companies are rather dismal. The shipbuilders should have plenty of work even though profits are held to narrow limits. But the shipping companies, in spite of subsidies, have little to look forward to from a profit angle with operating expenses generally higher and labor costs in particular increasing steadily.

U. S. Sells More To Czechoslovakia

WASHINGTON (AP) —The Commerce Department valued American exports to Czechoslovakia during the first six months of the year at $17,789,000, compared with $14,248,000 during the corresponding period of 1937.

United States imports from Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, decreased from $18,039,000 during the first six months of 1937 to $12,422,000 in the corresponding period of 1938, a 25.6 per cent decline.

In the first half of the year Czechoslovakia had an import excess of $5,369,000 compared with $1,055,810 during the corresponding period of 1937.

Canadian National To Borrow $7,600,000

MONTREAL (CP) — Issuance of $7,600,000 in 15-year equipment trust certificates bearing 2¾ per cent interest has been decided on by the executive committee of the Canadian National Railways.

The issue will be non-callable. It will be guaranteed by the C. N. R. under date of Sept. 15, 1938. Repayments will be made in 15 annual amounts of $500,000 each, except for the last payment, which will be $600,000.

Oklahoma Utility May Offer Preferred Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Public Service Company of Oklahoma is contemplating an exchange offering of one share of its 6 per cent prior lien stock, par value $100, for each share of $6 preferred stock of the Southwestern Light and Power Company, and one share of the prior lien stock for two shares of the Class A common stock of Southwestern Light, the company announced. The offering would be available for a limited time and without any dividend adjustment.

The Public Service Company of Oklahoma owns the controlling interest in Southwestern Light and Power. The exchange, it was announced, will entail no interruption in the receipt of dividends since the dividend payment dates of the preference stocks of the two companies are the same. A registration statement with respect to the exchange will be filed soon with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Residential Building Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced there were 21,660 residential units constructed in July at a cost of $118,248,000, as compared to 11,752 units costing $48,795,000 in July, 1937. From January to July, 1938, the Board reported construction of 119,007 units, as compared to 107,290 units in the like period in 1937.

Steel Output Up Another Point To 44½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations continued to advance last week, registering a gain of 1 point in the national operating rate to the level of 44.5 per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh was the only district to show a lower rate, dropping off 1 point to 32 per cent of mill capacity. Chicago advanced 2.5 points to 40 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 3 points to 33, Buffalo 2.5 points to 45, Detroit 7 points to 67, and Youngstown 2 points to 45. There was no change at Cleveland at 41, Cincinnati at 65, New England at 50 and Wheeling at 54.

Sentiment Improved

"Definite improvement in sentiment pervades the steel market, which is in a waiting attitude pending developments following the Labor Day interruption," says the survey. "Steady increase in production, which started early in July, is continued and indications are that the rise is likely to reach well into the fall. Practically all producers found August well above July in tonnage and much of the increase was in the last two weeks.

"A decided upward movement in structural steel projects," the magazine continued, "is providing considerable tonnage, lettings, largely of a public nature, being more numerous than at any time this year and tonnage reaching a high level. Current lettings are well spread and all producers are participating in the business. Pending projects are numerous, assuring continuance of present activity.

"Some oil companies are figuring on additional equipment and shipbuilding is progressing to the point where requirements are being specified in larger tonnages. Agricultural implement manufacturers and machine tool builders are increasing production, a seasonal movement, and are buying more steel than during the summer. Housing projects in New York furnish heavy pipe tonnages in addition to considerable demand for large diameter pipe for public works in that area.

"No announcement has been made on prices for fourth quarter although such action usually is taken by this time. Indications would lead to the belief present prices are likely to continue to the end of the year in most products.

"Automobile builders are planning for an active fall trade, which will call for much steel if realized.

"Railroad buying scarcely can be counted on to give much tonnage for early fall. Failure of wage arbitration and call for a strike vote of railroad employes makes the situation of the carriers more uncertain than before."

Production of pig iron in August totaled 1,495,245 tons, an increase of 23.3 per cent over July in both daily average and total tonnage. Average daily production was 48,234 tons, compared with 39,131 tons in July and 116,676 tons in August, 1937. The net gain in active blast furnace stacks was 11.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market opened last week with a crash, and continued down all day Monday to make the worst decline since the selling climax on March 31 which produced the 1938 bottom for the averages. The overnight gap from Saturday was almost as large as that of June 20—but on the downside, and then the tape was repeatedly late Monday morning.

The easiest explanation was the aggravation of the permanent emergency in Europe. So everybody thought for a while. But this explanation didn't wholly click. For one thing Czechoslovak 8's rose 3½ points. Then foreign selling was reported as of trifling volume. In fact though London had been weak, Amsterdam and Paris had closed with slight rallies just before New York opened.

Market Resists Selling

The market seems to be as much concerned about the passing of the American Rolling Mill preferred as about Hitler. The stock was sold to the public only in July, 1937. Omission let the price down in a day from 75½ to 61½, and a long list of steel issues suffered Monday sympathetically in face of news that steel operations would again increase. And lastly, no war babies turned up against the general trend.

So perhaps the decline was due anyway, a "technical reaction" from an "overbought market," a predestined change of mood. The market had gone up as far as it could, and failed to penetrate the 145 level; now it had to try the downside.

But the downside was evidently not the line of least resistance. Monday's close looked really ominous, yet it was the low for the week. Thursday the rails led a decline as though refusal of rail labor to arbitrate was a dark surprise, but this decline got nowhere and the sun came out on Friday and stayed out on Saturday. Traders were willing to carry stocks over Labor Day.

Business news continued better. Steel operations went to 44 per cent, and will go higher this week, after allowance for the holiday. Bell telephone people reported 35,200 new telephones for August. Usually they lose telephones. Rail carloadings up to 620,000 showed a bit better than seasonal improvement. Electric power output showed the same, though textile output, adjusted, was off a shade.

Automobile output jumped to 22,165 after its false start a fortnight earlier. Final figures for July rail net operating income were only 37.1 per cent down from July, 1937, the best comparison yet this year.

The Railroad Imbroglio

Rail labor's pointblank refusal to arbitrate was little surprise, though it was followed by rail share weakness Thursday (later recovered). It means the roads will announce the cut, labor will anounce a strike, the President will appoint a board, the strike will hold off till the findings about a month later. That will be at least December.

Rail management makes the significant statement it won't try to break a strike. Let the government break it; Wilson showed how. All steel wage talk is stopped till the Walsh-Healy minimums for unskilled labor are fixed. Fourth-quarter steel prices are due soon. There won't be any change except that rails and tin-plate, only exceptions to the July cuts, will be brought down into line.

It looks now as though Baltimore & Ohio, and perhaps Lehigh Valley also, will get enough consents to their proposed voluntary reorganization, to let them live as corporations. B. & O.'s corporate grandchild, Jersey Central, is now considering bankruptcy, and Central's parent, Reading, seems willing to let it go, as C. & O. let Erie go, in the fashion of the day. Nickel Plate, in taking its 6 months' period of grace on the interest of the 4½s is obviously trying to frighten the stand-outs who want their money instead of an extension on the notes due in October. They would do better to take the extension.

Great Western appears to be nosing out Western Pacific for first place in the 77 slow-motion sweepstakes. The plans have got clear to and out of the Commission, and the Commission's plan has been approved by the committee for the 4's. That means most of the creditors approve, since GW's capital structure was unusually simple for a railroad. Capital charges would be cut in two. The road hasn't earned enough this year to sustain any capital charges at all but the autumn is the best season and the road is in good condition.

Bonds in Minor Downtrend

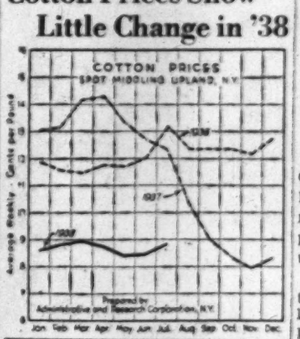
Bonds are in a minor downtrend, with stocks. There was only one small corporate financing, the week's other issues being tax-exempts. A lull is due after August's voluminous offerings, while the Treasury has the market to itself for Sept. 15. When Mr. Morgenthau said the details wouldn't come out until Thursday the 8th, some people here remembered the tradition that a late announcement means no new money to be asked.

Others say the tradition is to be scrapped because the ever-cautious Mr. Morgenthau, fresh from Europe, wants to wait till the little corporal of Germany makes his speech on Tuesday. Then if Hitler doesn't do a Samson at Gaza, the United States Treasury will offer $500,000,000 of the familiar 2¾s for new money and offer them also in exchange for the $440,000,000 maturing Dec. 15 notes.

Sterling fell through its time-honored $4.8665 level to below $4.85 but recovered. This isn't the 1914 war-scare phenomenon when it soared to $7 as money tightened in London. Europeans seem to want cash balances here, not there, and they evidently aren't selling stocks here. They are supposed to have done some realizing in early August and then lost interest.

The Stock Exchange is now considering a change in the method of paying customers' men. No way of paying them is satisfactory. Straight commissions only leave them broke in bad times, and salary leaves the employer broke. Recent ups-and-downs in volume have caused the Exchange to let salaries be changed every month; they used to require three months before a change. The current discussion is not hot. The matter will wait.

Cotton Prices Show Little Change in '38



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Wholesalers Fight FTC Interpretation Of the Patman Act

WASHINGTON (AP) — Constitutionality of the Federal Trade Commission's interpretation of a section of the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act has been challenged in a petition filed with the Supreme Court.

The section in dispute prohibits anyone under certain circumstanecs from paying or receiving a commission "except for services rendered in connection with the sale or purchase of goods."

The Biddle Purchasing Company of New York and a group of wholesalers and manufacturers were found by the Trade Commission to have violated the provision. They asked the Supreme Court to review the controversy.

Their petition said the Biddle Company, which sells a market information and purchasing service to wholesalers, contracted with sellers of commodities to dispose of their products.

Sales were made to the wholesalers and commissions received by Biddle from the sellers were credited against its regular charge to wholesalers for the information service.

The petition said the Trade Commission found the practice objectionable "on the apparent theory that such services as are rendered to the seller by Biddle Company are donated to the seller since Biddle Company is the agent of the buyer."

"The declared purpose of Congress in enacting the legislation," the petition continued, "was to preserve competition, to prevent restraints of trade and injuries to competition.

"The construction and application of the statute in the instant case tends to restraint of trade and injury to competitors since it would deprive the small manufacturer of an exceedingly efficient outlet for his goods and the medium-sized and small wholesaler and his retail customers of a valuable source of supply with which to compete with chain stores."

British Airplane Firm's Profit Soars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Ordinary shareholders of Handley Page Limited, British manufacturers of long-range bombing and other airplanes, have received astonishing news.

At the start of the year they had their holdings in the company doubled by a capital bonus of 100 per cent. Now they are not merely to receive a divided of 20 per cent, free of tax, on the increased holding, but they are to have their shareholdings further increased by yet another capital bonus, this time of 50 per cent.

The final dividend, plus an interim of 10 per cent gross, is equivalent to 65 per cent on the capital as it stood at the end of 1937.

The company's ordinary capital has been trebled since the last balance sheet was presented.

Profits are said to be twice as large as those of the previous year, £210,126 against £100,180.

Transportation Agencies To Confer Sept. 14, 15

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced approximately 50 transportation, shipping and financial leaders would take part in a transportation conference here Sept. 14 and 15.

The association said the conference would attempt to draft a practical transportation program that might be acceptable to the next Congress.

Among those expected to attend were:

Samuel T. Bledsoe, Chicago, President Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad; John J. Pelley, Washington, President Association of American Railroads; F. E. Williamson, New York, President New York Central System; Arthur M. Hill, Charleston, W. Va., President Atlantic Greyhound Corporation; Ted V. Rogers, Washington, President American Trucking Associations, Inc.; R. D. Lapham, San Francisco, Chairman of the board of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company; W. A. Patterson, Chicago, President United Airlines; Sydney Anderson, Minneapolis, Vice-President and secretary General Mills, Inc.; James Lee Loomis, Hartford, Conn., President Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Japan's Silk Output Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Japan's output of silk textiles in May totaled $8,444,500, a decrease of $892,000 from the preceding month, the Department of Commerce reported. The decline was attributed to the general depression, higher production costs, less exports and smaller domestic consumption.

Mexico Refuses U. S. Plan to Pay For Seized Lands

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Mexican Government unmoved by Secretary Hull's strong note of August 22, has refused to set up a sinking fund to pay for American-owned land seized under its agrarian laws.

It likewise declined to promise that it would cease seizures of such lands pending arrangements for prompt payment.

In a note to Mr. Hull, Mexico stated that while it did not repudiate eventual compensation in theory, there was precedent internationally for doing so.

Calls It Confiscation

In this connection the note referred pointedly to abandonment of the gold standard and devaluation of currency in some countries. Without mentioning that the United States was among the nations which had taken such steps, it said these measures had been described as "confiscation pure and simple."

Marked impatience characterized the reaction of high officials here. It was understood they felt the note left the whole trade, financial and business relations between the two countries in a chaotic and uncertain condition.

Total American claims at question under the agrarian laws are slightly more than $10,000,000, but any agreement reached in the current discussions might set a precedent affecting much larger claims for seized oil properties.

While official reaction was not forthcoming here, it was believed widely that Mexico's stand practically eliminated any possibility that the United States would resume purchasing a fixed amount of Mexican silver each month, a practice stopped soon after the oil seizures last February.

One point of Mr. Hull's recent proposal, that a joint commission be established to arbitrate differences of opinion on values of seized American land, was accepted by Mexico. But officials here were said to feel that this partial acceptance was unsatisfactory without definite arrangements to pay for land taken.

The question of confiscation versus compensation was high in official minds, it was learned, after a week-end study of the note.

Mexico Debates Issue

In his note of August 22, Secretary Hull took the position that under all recognized international law and practices Mexico had no right to seize American-owned lands without arrangement for compensation. He asked Mexico to agree "that no further taking of properties of American nationals should take place unless accompanied by arrangements for adequate, prompt and effective payment."

Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay replied:

"Confronted with the inescapable obligation of carrying out the agrarian reform—undoubtedly the most important point of the revolutionary program—my government must expropriate all the lands that may be necessary until their complete redistribution as is ordered by the constitution and agrarian code of Mexico which establish the duty in indemnifying the owner of lands taken, although the indemnification may have to be postponed."

"Numerous nations, in reorganizing their economy, have been under the necessity of modifying their legislation in such manner that the expropriation of individual interests nevertheless does not call for immediate compensation and, in many cases, not even subsequent compensation."

It was this declaration, with others, that reportedly gave officials here their greatest shock. It was said to have been accepted by them as evidence that the Mexican government was standing for the abolition of just compensation, or its practical emasculation and the substitution of the doctrine of confiscation.

$11,600,000 Loan For Buying Butter

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commodity Credit Corporation announced it had advanced a $11,600,000 loan to the Dairy Products Marketing Association at Chicago for the purchase of 40,000,000 pounds of surplus butter.

The association, an organization of regional dairy co-operatives is buying butter in the open market to stabilize prices. The butter will be stored for release on the market when prices are sufficiently high to retire the cost and handling charges.

The Commodity Credit Corporation previously had loaned money to the marketing association for the purchase of 70,000,000 pounds of butter, most of which is in storage.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest beg ns on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept	10
Home Savings Bank	Sept	10
Union Savings Bank	Sept	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept	0
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept	15
Institution for Savin in Roxbury	Sept	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept	15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept	21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct	1
Other Massachusetts Savings Ba		*'s*
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept	0
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept	0
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept	0
Brockton Savings Bank	Sept	5
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept	5
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept	0
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept	1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct	1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct	1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct	5

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Drop in Diamond Sales Is Halted; Prices Hold Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The diamond industry suffered its first setback during the first half of 1938 since the summer of 1932, but improvement began in May and is still in force, according to Sydney H. Ball, of the mining engineering firm of Rogers, Mayer & Ball, speaking before the annual convention of the American National Retail Jewelers Association here.

Improvement in sales was reported by exhibitors of jewelry, watches, and silverware. It appeared by consensus that by Oct. 15 there would be a sharp spurt in buying, with indications that December trade would be equal to or above last year. It was pointed out that sales started to decline sharply in October of last year and that inventories began to accumulate, whereas stocks currently are low.

Reporting on diamond prospects, Mr. Ball said the industry "will rapidly benefit by any improvement in world economic conditions." Trade in industrial diamonds, he pointed out, has been active, partly because of the armament race, while there has been some investment buying of fine stones as is usually the case in periods of political crises. Mine production, he said, is about at the 1937 rate of 9,000,000 carats, worth $44,000,000 at the mine.

The decline in retail diamond sales was estimated by Mr. Ball at somewhat more than the 12 per cent reported for retail jewelry sales for the first half of this year. He said that prices have held firm, but that the increase of 3 per cent on rough stones last January may have acted as a deterrent upon sales. Diamond stocks in the hands of brokers, cutters and retailers have decreased, he reported.

President of the American Retail Federation, Dr. David R. Craig, warned the convention that "retailers must contribute to the making of laws with facts and figures and a united front, if they can hope to live by them in business peace and prosperity." He declared that the fundamental purpose of legislation enacted at the last session of Congress has been "to protect the public, with maintenance of free competition the means to that end." He deplored the attitude of some retailers who see trade practice laws and rulings as a "threat," but will not help to "write better and more workable laws."

While retailers are exempt from the National Labor Standards Act, "nothing can exempt them from the trend toward shorter hours and wages in all industry which will be accelerated by the act," Dr. Craig said. This will add to the retailers cost and service problem, but on the other hand increased wages in industry should "mean money in the retailer's pocket," he declared.

Registration for the convention so far was reported as in excess of 5,300, with indications that the total for the entire period would run 20 per cent larger than a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¼s '45-'43	109.20	109.20	109.20
11	3¼s '46-'44	109.23	109.19	109.19
5	4s '55-'44reg	114.8	114.8	114.8
1	2¾s '51-'48	104.29	104.29	104.29
1	2½s '48	104.17	104.17	104.17
11	2½s '53-'49	101.28	101.26	101.28
1	2½s '55-'49 reg	101.25	101.25	101.25
3	2¾s '64-'51	103.16	103.16	103.16
29	3s '55-'51	106.14	106.14	106.14
6	2¾s '60-'55	103.30	103.27	103.27
6	2¾s '63-'58	102	101.82	101.28

Federal Farm Mortgages

1	3s '47-'42	105.31	105.31	105.31
1	2¾s '47-'42	104.31	104.31	104.31
1	3¼s '64-'44	106.29	106.29	106.29

Home Owners' Loan

2	2¾s '49-'39	102.22	102.22	102.22
3	3s '52-'44	106.6	106.5	106.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	98½	98½	98½
4	Alleghany 5s '44	89	89	89
8	Allis Chalm 4s '52	113	112¾	112¾
15	Am & For P5s 2030	51¾	51¾	51¾
11	AmI&Chem 5½s '49	103½	103¼	103½
1	Am Int 5½s '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
52	Am T & T 5½s '43	113½	113⅜	113½
6	Am T & T 3¼s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Am T & T 3¼s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	Anaconda Cop 4½s50	106⅜	106	106
2	Ann Arbor 4s '95	30	30	30
2	Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97½	97½
10	Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97⅝	97¾
21	AT&SF 4s '95	105	104¾	104¾
3	AT&SF aj 4s '95	89	89	89
2	AT&SF ja 4s '95 st	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100	100	100
3	AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	107⅜	107½	107½
7	B&O rfg 6s '95	20¼	19½	19½
13	B&O 1st 5s '48	42⅞	42	42⅞
29	B&O rfg 5s '95	19½	19	19
9	B&O 5s '96 F	19½	19¼	19½
1	B&O cv 4½s '60	15½	14¾	14¾
5	B&O 4s '48	43¼	43	43⅛
2	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	36¼	36	36
11	B&O 5s S W '50	29	29	29
1	B&O 4s T C '59	35	35	35
1	Barg & E 4s cv '51st	106¼	106¼	106¼
7	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	99	98½	98½
8	Beth Stl 3½s '52	94½	94½	94½
4	Boston&Me 5s '67	31	31	31
2	Boston&Me 5s '55	30½	30½	30½
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	103	103	103
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	92½	92½	92½
4	Bur C R&No 5s 34	8½	8½	8½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114¾	114¾	114¾
8	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116	116	116
8	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114½	114½	114½
4	Can Pac 5s '44	112	112	112
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	96¾	96¾	96¾
5	Can Pac 4½s '60	93½	93	93
3	Can Pac 4s perp	78⅞	78⅜	78⅜
3	Can Pac 5s '60	51	51	51
3	Cen R R N J 5s '87	30½	30½	30½
2	Champ P&P 3⅜4s'50	98	98	98
1	C&O 4½s '92	117½	117½	117½
1	C&O 3½s '96D	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞
4	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	93⅝	93½	93½
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71	92½	92½	92½
9	CB&Q gen 4s '58	95	95	95
6	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¾	95½	95¾
3	Chic Gt West 4s '59	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
8	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¼	3⅛	3¼
2	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3¾	3¾
17	CT&SF&EG 4s '90	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104½	104	104
4	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101¼	101	101
8	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	88	88	88
6	CCC&St L Cairo 4s '39	99	99	99
1	Clev El Ill 3¾s '65	110½	110½	110½
1	Clev Un Term 5s '73	80	80	80
2	Col & So 4½s '80	40½	40½	40½
6	Columbia G 5s 52May	93¾	93⅝	93¾
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	92¾	92¾	92¾
21	Col Ry & L 4s '65	110	109⅝	109⅝
2	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
17	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
7	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¼	108¼	108¼
27	Comlth Ed cv 3½s '58	105¾	105¼	105⅜
52	ComwlthEd cv 3½s '58	105¼	104⅝	104⅜
13	Con Edis 3½s '48	105½	105⅜	105½
2	Con Edis 3½s '58	102	102	102
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
15	Consum Pow 3½s '67	106	105⅞	106
1	Consum Pow 3½s '66	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1	Container 5s '43	95	95	95
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53¾	53¼	53¼
1	D & R G 4½s '36	11	11	11
14	D & R G 4s '36	12¾	12½	12¾
41	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4¼	4	4
20	D & R G West 5s '78	10½	10½	10½
1	Det Ed 5s '52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Det Ed 4s '65	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1	Dul Missa & I 3½s '62	102¾	102¾	102¾
45	Dul Sup Actf Ute 4s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Erie rfg 5s '67	13¾	13¾	13¾
6	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	104½	103¾	103¾
4	Fond J&G 2-4s '82 ct	1¾	1¾	1¾
4	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	105	104¼	104¼
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	57½	56½	56½
14	Goodrich 4½s '56	97⅞	96½	96½
1	Goodrich 6s '45	97	97	97
2	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104¾	104¾
4	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	94⅜	92½	93⅜

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	76½	76½	76½
4	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93	92½	92½
4	Gulf St Util 4s '56	104½	104½	104½
2	Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	87	87	87
1	Hous OilTex 5½s'40	102	102	102
4	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	49¼	48¾	49¼
9	Hud&Man inc 6s '57	15½	15¼	15¼
6	Ill Cen 4s '52	47	47	47
2	Ill Cen 4½s '66	39	39	39
4	IC&cCSL&NO 5s '63 A	44½	44½	44½
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
13	Interb R Tr 7s '32	56	56	56
3	Interb R Tr 6s '32	32½	32½	32½
3	Int Agric 5s '42st	102	102	102
12	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3¾	3¾	3¾
21	Int Hydro El 6s '44	77¼	77	77
5	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	47	47	47
3	Int Paper 6s '55	84½	84½	84½
3	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	85¾	85½	85¾
51	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Int T&T 4½s '52	68¼	67½	67½
7	Int T&T 5s '55	70	69⅝	69⅝
1	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	95½	95½	95½
4	K C South 5s '50	69	69	69
3	K C Term 4s '60	107½	107	107
1	Keith B F 6s '46	91	91	91
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	100	100	100
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	52¼	52¼	52¼
6	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30¼	20¼	30¼
5	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
4	Leh Val Coal 5s '44	96½	96½	96½
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20	20	20
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17	16⅞	16⅞
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	16½	16	16
2	Lex & E 5s '65	109½	109½	109½
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	123¼	123¼	123¼
2	Loews 3½s '46	100½	100½	100¼
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	121½	121½	121½
3	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	80	79½	79½
5	Lou&N Mobile4½s '45	110	110	110
4	Manhat Ry 4s '90	29½	29½	29½
1	Man RR So L 4s '39	99	99	99
1	Marion StShov6s'47	83	83	83
5	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¼	103½	103½
1	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
4	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	103½	103½	103½
3	M & StL 4s '49	23¼	23¼	23¼
3	Int Agric 5s '42st	102	102	102
12	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3¾	3¾	3¾
21	Int Hydro El 6s '44	77¼	77	77
5	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	47	47	47
3	Int Paper 6s '55	84½	84½	84½
3	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	85¾	85½	85¾
51	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Int T&T 4½s '52	68¼	67½	67½
7	Int T&T 5s '55	70	69⅝	69⅝
1	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	95½	95½	95½
4	K C South 5s '50	69	69	69
3	K C Term 4s '60	107½	107	107
1	Keith B F 6s '46	91	91	91
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	100	100	100
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	52¼	52¼	52¼
6	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30¼	20¼	30¼
5	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
4	Leh Val Coal 5s '44	96½	96½	96½
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20	20	20
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17	16⅞	16⅞
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	16½	16	16
2	Lex & E 5s '65	109½	109½	109½
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	123¼	123¼	123¼
2	Loews 3½s '46	100½	100½	100¼
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	121½	121½	121½
3	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	80	79½	79½
5	Lou&N Mobile4½s '45	110	110	110
4	Manhat Ry 4s '90	29½	29½	29½
1	Man RR So L 4s '39	99	99	99
1	Marion StShov6s'47	83	83	83
5	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¼	103½	103½
1	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
4	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	103½	103½	103½
3	M & StL 4s '49	23¼	23¼	23¼
2	MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2	MSP&SSM ctf 4s '38	7½	7½	7½
4	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17¼	17¾
6	Mob & O 4½s '77	23	23	23
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	107	107	107
1	MonWPa Pub Sv 6 '65	99	99	99
14	Mont Pow 5s '66	95	95	95
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	57	57	57
12	Mount St T&T 3½s '88	102½	102½	102½
2	NashCha&StL 4s '78	67½	67½	67½
8	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	103	102¾	102¾
5	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105½	105¾
20	Nt RR Mex 4½s '26 asd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Natl Steel 4s '65	108	108	108
1	N Eng T&T 4½s '61 B	123	123	123
3	N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	N O Pub Sv 6s '55 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1	NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	52⅝	52⅝
16	NYC cn 4s '98	64	63	63
8	NYC 3¾s '46	73½	72½	72½
1	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	53	52⅝	52⅝
7	NYC&HRR 3½s '97	33	33	33
2	NY Chi&StL 6s '38	43	43	43
17	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	35	34½	34½
2	NY Dock Co 4s '51	56	56	56
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16	15¾	15¾
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	NY Tel 4½s '39	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	72½	72½	72½
4	NY W&Bost 4½s46	4½	4½	4½
1	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	105½	105½	105½
4	Nor Am Ed 5s '63	105½	105¼	105½
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103	103	103
3	Nor Pac 4s '97	81¾	81½	81¾
24	Nor Pac 3s 2047	50	50	50
2	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	104½	104⅜	104⅜
13	Ohio Ed 4s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
14	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
3	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
6	OreRR&Nav 4s '46	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Pacific Sst 5s '46	51	51	51
1	Jac Fas & Sl 3½s '66	101½	101½	102½
11	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	105	105	105
5	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	108⅛	-08	-08½
5	Pac T&T 3½s '66C	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	ParaBway 3s '55 ct	62	62	62
2	Pen Co 4s '63	93⅜	93½	93⅜
27	Peo P & Lt 4½s '81	100	99⅞	100
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	114	114	114
11	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95⅝	95½	95½
10	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82	82	82
1	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	91	91	91
5	Pen RR 4s '48	109¾	109¾	109¾
9	Pen RR 3½s '52	83½	83½	83½
1	Peoria&EAr 5½ '74	103	103	103
1	Phila B&W 4½s '77C	106	106	106
1	Phila Co 5s '67	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13	13	13
2	Philippine Ry 4s '37	14	14	14
2	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	58	58	58
4	Porto Rican Am 5s '42	44	44	44
15	Portal Tel&G 5s '53	15½	15¼	15½
2	Purity Bak 5s '48	97½	97½	97½
12	Readg 4½s '97 A	73	73	73
2	Republic Steel 4½s '61	89	88½	88½
1	Republic Steel 4½s '56	90	89⅞	90
1	R I Ark&La 4½s '34	12¼	12¼	12¼
3	Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	104½	104½	104½
1	St L SF 4½s '78 ctf st	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2	St L S F 4s '50.A	10¾	10¾	10¾
3	St P M&M Pac 4s '40	99	99	99
500	Scioto V&N E 4s '89	115½	115½	115½
100	Sea-AllPla 6s'35A ct	3½	3½	3½
400	Shell Un 3½s'51	103¾	103½	103½
100	Simmons 4s '52	96	96	96
700	Skelly Oil 4s '51	103	102¾	102¾
100	So Col Pow 6s'47	98¼	98¼	98¼
100	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	100¼	100¼	100¼
500	Sou Pac 4½s '81	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1000	So Pac 4½s'69	46½	46	46½
200	So Pac rfg 4s '55	65¾	65¾	65¾
400	So Pac 3¾s '46	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
500	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54	54	54
1100	South Ry 6½s'56	59½	59	59
200	South Ry gen 6s '56	57	57	57
900	South Ry cn 5s'94	74½	74¼	74½
800	South Ry mem 4½s'56	44½	44	44
500	Spokane Int 5s '55	11¾	11¾	11¾
800	Stan Oil NJ 3s '61	102⅞	102¾	102¾
2400	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
400	Studebaker 6s cv '45-52	81	81	81
1200	Ten El Pow 5s '47 A	91½	91	91
300	Tex Corp 3½s'51	106⅛	101½	106⅛
300	Tex & P 1st 2000	112¾	112¾	112¾
600	Third Ave aj 5s '60	7	7	7
400	Third Ave 4s '60	37¼	37¼	37¼
5	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	109½	109½	109½
3	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110¼	110¼	110½
5	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	UnRys StL 4s '34	23	23	23
8	US Steel 3¼s '48	103⅜	103¼	102¼
2	Utah P & L 5s '44	91¼	91¼	91¼
4	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2	Warner Bros 6s '39	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
1	Warren Bros 6s '41	34½	34½	34½
2	Westch Lt 3½s '67	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	West Pen P 5s '63E	120	120	120
3	WestVaP&Pap 4½s '52	106	106	106
7	Westin Mfd 4s '52	84	84	84
3	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	Western Un 5s '51	72½	72	72½
3	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	91	91	91
4	Wilson & Co 4s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
8	Youngst S&T 4s '61	102¾	102⅝	102¾

Foreign Bonds

4	Adriatic El 7s '52	63	63	63
1	Antioquia 7s '45 A	9½	9½	9½
1	Antioquia 7s '46 B	9½	9½	9½
2	Antwerp 5s '58	95½	95½	95½
14	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81½	80⅝	81
5	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	81	81	81
5	Argentine 4½s '71	89⅞	89¾	89¾
2	Australia 5s '55	105¼	105½	105½
3	Australia 5s '57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8	Australia 4½s '56	101¼	100¾	101¼
6	Austria 7s '57	30¼	30¼	30¼
5	Belgium 7s '55	110⅜	110	110
1	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	12¾	12½	12½
1	Brisbane 5s '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Brisbane 5s '58	100½	100½	100½
2	Budapest 6s '62	10	10	10
2	Buen A 3s '84	42½	42½	42½
3	Buen A 4½s 4¾s'57	56⅜	56½	56⅜
3	Canada 5s '52	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
3	Canada 4s '60	110	110	110
2	Canada 3½s '61	103½	103⅛	103½
1	Canada 3s '67	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3	Chile Mtg Bk 6½s '57	18	18	18
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	16	16	16
1	Chile 7s '42	18	18	18
9	Chile 6s '60	18½	18	18½
1	Chile 6s '61 Jan	18½	18⅛	18⅛
3	Chile 6s '61 Feb	18	18	18
8	Chile 6s '61 Sept	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
4	Chile 6s '62	18	18	18
19	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	17¾	17¼	17¾
17	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	17¾	17¼	17½
1	Copenhag 5s '52	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Costa Rica 7s '51	19½	19½	19¼
5	Cuba 5½s '45	93¾	93¾	93¾
5	Cuba 4½s '77	57¾	57½	57¾
1	Cuba 4½s '49	100¼	100⅛	100¼
3	Czecho 8s '51	86	86	86
5	Czecho 8s '52	86	86	86
5	Denmark 6s '42	105½	105⅜	105½
2	Denmark 5½s '55	102	101½	101½
29	Denmark 4½s '62	100⅛	99¾	100⅛
6	Dom 2nd 6½s '40	62	62	62
1	El Salvador 8s '48ct	22½	22½	22½
1	Frankfort 6½s '53	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	French 7½s '41	107	107	107
28	Ger Gov 5½s '65	23¾	23¼	23¾
4	GerGovt5½s'65unst	21	21	21
1	Ger Govt 7s '49	30¾	30¾	30¾
1	Iseder Stl 6s '48	30½	30½	30½
2	Ital Cr Cons 7s '47B	72	72	72
18	Italy 7s '51	70½	70½	70⅝
31	Japan 6½s '54	69½	69	69
4	Japan 5½s '65	50¾	50¼	50¼
1	Leipzig 7s '47	22	22	22
4	Lombard El 7s '52	57¾	57½	57¾
2	Mex 10 4s sm asd '45	1	1	1
9	Mex 10's asd '45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Milan City 6½s '52	56	55½	55½
4	NSouWales5s '57	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
4	NSouWales 5s '58	101	100⅞	100⅞
5	Nord Ry 6½s '50	99	99	99
3	Norway 6s '43	106¾	106⅞	106¾
3	Norway 4½s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7	Norway 4½s '65	104⅜	104¼	104¼
8	Norway 4s '63	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
2	Orient Dev 6s '53	50	50	50
11	Orient Dev 5½s'58	43¾	43½	43½
1	Oslo City 4½s '55	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Panama 5½s '53	93¼	93¼	95¼
3	Peru 1st 6s '60	9	9	9
6	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¼	9	9
1	Poland 8s '50	35	35	35
12	Poland 7s '47	50½	50	50
4	Prague 7½s '52	76	76	76
5	Pruscsia 6½s '51	21	21	21
1	Queensld 7s '41	106	106	106
27	Rhine West 6s '55	30½	30½	30½
12	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7	7	7
2	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	23	23	23
3	Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	25½	25½	25½
6	Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	22¾	22¾	22¾
2	Siemen & Hal 6½s '51	79	79	79
5	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	45	45	45
5	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	50	49½	49½
1	Un Stl Wk 6½s '51 A	39	39	39
2	Uruguay 3¾s 4s 4½s'79	43¾	43½	43¾
1	Warsaw City 7s 58	34	34	34
11	Yokohama 6s '61	49¾	49¾	49¾

Total today, 2,084,000; previous day, 1,809,235; week ago, 2,280,490; year ago, 1,531,900; two years ago, 12,076,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,178,414,730; year ago, 2,038,386,325; two years ago, 2,354,887,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Sept. 6

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.82⅜	$4.84¼	$4.2397	
Cables	4.82⅝	4.84⅝	4.2397	
France—franc	.0270⅛	.0271⅜	.0278	
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1687	.1695	
Switz'l'd—franc	.2296	.2275	.2315	
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0

Hines Defense Turns Attack To Story of Davis' Sister

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—"I don't know."

That was the stone wall into which Lloyd Paul Stryker, counsel for James J. Hines, powerful Tammany leader, ran today in his effort to break down Mrs. Rose Wendroff, who testified on Friday to delivering a $500 "pay-off" check to Mr. Hines on June 22, 1934.

Mrs. Wendroff, sister of J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, legal counsel for Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, was as shrewd in cross-examination as her brother had been, but it may develop that she was too shrewd.

Mrs. Wendroff, who said she did stenographical work for Davis at 1540 Broadway, testified she had never heard of 351 Lenox Avenue, policy rackets headquarters, even though her brother-in-law worked there as a bail bondsman.

Sharp Cross-Examination

Mr. Stryker buckled down to determined cross-examination of this witness, who had furnished the only actual "documentary evidence" of the trial in support of the alleged payments of $500 to Mr. Hines for his service in protecting the Schultz racket.

Mrs. Wendroff had testified that on June 22, 1934, Davis had told her to get $500 from Milton Bernard, Schultz accountant, and deliver it to "the old man on the 30th floor."

The witness had testified, and repeated today, that she handed the check to Mr. Hines, who, she said, was sitting at a desk. She swore to other cash payments to Mr. Hines. The check, offered in evidence, carried the indorsements: "J. Richard Davis, J Hines (admittedly not Mr. Hines' writing) and Eddy Holly, who allegedly did errands for Mr. Hines.

While Mrs. Wendroff testified to ignorance of her brother's role in the policy racket, of the nature of most of the office work and her husband's participation in policy, Mr. Stryker implied over and over again that it was incredible that such a shrewd woman could have worked for years in a lawyer's office and be so uninformed of its business.

The only direct attack made by Mr. Stryker upon the witness' story during the morning was his introduction of the grand jury minutes in which she had described herself as "sort of a secretary" at the Davis office.

Clearly the defense was striving to demolish the prosecution's picture of Mrs. Wendroff as a mere clerical employee and set up in its place a picture of the witness as an active, informed partner in the policy racket, whose present testimony is part of the alleged "frame up" of Mr. Hines.

Stryker's Strategy

Mr. Stryker stressed that whereas all other alleged payments to Mr. Hines had been made in cash, the one in question was by check, easily traceable to the defendant. It was emphasized that the Sterling National Bank, where the check was cashed, was only two blocks from the Davis office and that the witness could easily have walked there and obtained cash.

Mr. Stryker's lengthy cross examination of the witness is likely to protract the prosecution's case.

It was generally expected today that Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, might close his case by tomorrow night. Approximately 13 more witnesses are slated to appear for the State.

Among those still expected to appear are James D. C. Murray, prominent criminal lawyer, who successfully defended George McManus on the charge of murdering Arnold Rothstein, gambler. He is expected to testify to accompanying Davis to Long Beach to impress upon Mr. Hines that Mr. Dewey was "a dangerous man" if made special prosecutor.

Forty Years a Queen

(Continued from Page 1)

husband, Prince Bernhard, awaited the Queen at the square, where choirs were massed for the singing of national songs.

The celebrations recalled Aug. 31, 1898, when Wilhelmina, a radiant girl, told her people as she ascended the throne:

"It will be my life's endeavor to reign as is expected from a Queen of the House of Orange. Faithful to the constitution, I wish to enhance the rescept for the name and flag of the Netherlands. I wish to be a just ruler over the possessions and colonies in East and West, and to contribute to your personal and spiritual welfare to the best of my ability. Trusting in God and praying that he will strengthen me, I take the reins of Government."

Reign of Peace

Her people will swear that the "Victoria of the Netherlands" has kept the faith.

Like Victoria, she has been a true constitutional monarch.

Like Victoria, she has, nevertheless, put the indelible stamp of her stalwart personality on the country and its government.

Like Victoria, she has seen her people prosper and her country flourish.

But, most vital of all, she has kept her country out of war.

When she ascended the throne, parliamentarianism was in full flower. And under her father, King William III, the monarchy had estranged itself from the people.

The King, son of a Russian Princess, became discouraged when he found he could not overcome the indomitable sense of liberty of his subjects.

In the last decade of his reign he completely withdrew from all affairs of State. Even the members of his Cabinet had no access to him, and he lived abroad for lengthy periods.

After he passed on, in 1890, the Dowager, Queen Emma, as Regent, doubtless did much to retrieve the popularity of the House of Orange. But when her young and lovely daughter had entered upon her eighteenth year to act independently as the crowned head of the Kingdom, the question echoed anxiously:

"Can the monarchy, embodied in a Queen so young and inexperienced, survive the rising consciousness of the people's power?"

Start of Her Reign

From almost the first day she left little doubt but that she could.

She disarmed the radicals by her strict adherence to the letter of the Constitution.

She conquered the strong and influential conservative element by her ardent piety.

In times of crisis—and these have been many and most grave—she never hesitated to take advice from all parties of any national significance.

Thus, nobody was surprised when in 1913 she invited the Social-Democratic Party leader, the famous and, in those days, revolutionary minded Frisian, Pieter Jelles Troelstra to the palace.

That meeting lasted one hour and a half and, in the opinion of many, was the turning point in the history of radicalism in the Netherlands.

From that moment dates the steady development in the opinion of Holland Social-Democrats which has led to the now prevailing belief that the aims and ideals of that Party are in no way inconsistent with Monarchy as it is practised by the House of Orange.

Threat of Revolution

True, there was a moment, in the stormy days of November, 1918, when the Social-Democrats under the influence of the wave of revolutions abroad, seemed to have been under the impression that only a beginning of "action" was needed to sweep away the Monarchy and establish a Republic after the example of that of Weimar.

But far from responding to that revolutionary call, the nation and in particular the army rallied around the Queen.

An inspection of troops on the parade ground of the Hague turned into a spontaneous and fervent demonstration for the beloved ruler; the horses were removed from her carriage and enthusiastic subjects, both civilian and military, took their places, and it was obvious that the hour of revolution which to some might have seemed near was past.

It is fully realized in the Netherlands that the very great prestige of Queen Wilhelmina both at home and abroad has contributed much to keeping her country out of war.

No agressor could expect any help from factions within the Netherlands.

If the question is asked: why is it that her people consider their Queen as somebody so very much out of the common run of mankind, and even of rulers? The answer is the Queen is a living and worthy symbol of so many things that the people admire and respect.

She is dignified, without being in the least theatrical.

She is a woman of not only a blameless life, but of a life of devotion to her country, to her daughter, to all who need her help.

She is a past master in the use of the language, in style and elocution. Her style of living is sober, even frugal. But her private purse has always been wide open for those in distress.

Nevada's McCarran Opposed for Senate By Two New Dealers

RENO, Nev., Sept. 6 (AP)—Senator Pat McCarran, who has opposed several Administration measures, sought renomination against the challenge of two avowed New Deal contenders today in Nevada's primary election.

The three-sided race and a similar one for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination was expected to draw out a large percentage of the State's 55,000 registered voters.

Seeking the Senatorial nomination against Senator McCarran, who opposed the Supreme Court and Government reorganization bills, were Albert Hilliard, Reno attorney, and Dr. John Worden of Carson City, State Board of Health Secretary.

Former Senator Tasker L. Oddie was unopposed for the Republican senatorial nomination.

Harley A. Harmon, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; E. P. Carville, former U. S. District Attorney, and former Representative Charles L. Richards sought the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Seeking the Republican gubernatorial nomination were Samuel C. Durkee, former State Highway Engineer, and John L. Fulton, prominent mining man.

James G. Scrugham, former Governor, was unopposed for the Democratic nomination as Nevada's lone Congressman, and Harry Stewart, former Reno Mayor, had no opposition for the Republican nomination.

Registered Democrats totaled 35,236 and Republicans numbered 16,907 The remainder comprised independents and nonpartisans.

'Battle of Grain' Victory for Italy, Mussolini Informed

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini was informed on Sept. 3 that Italy had won this year's "battle of the grain."

Franco Savorgnan, President of the Central Statistics Institute, reported that late estimates showed the Nation's grain crop would be about 80,000,000 quintals (292,500,000 bushels).

This was the amount Government officials had calculated would fill the country's needs, and represented a sharp increase over the 70,000,000 quintals previously forecast for 1938.

The exact amount of the crop will not be known until after the Grain Commission meeting Sept. 10.

Because of the earlier reports of a short crop, Italy has been buying foreign wheat to meet anticipated needs.

Polish Incomes Are Low

WARSAW (AP)—Peasants and farm hands, forming 70 per cent of Poland's population, have the Nation's lowest average income, a recent survey showed, listing annual averages thus: Peasants, $100; farm laborers, $80; city workmen, $170; landowners, $1,500.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Winner! Earn extra money daily showing my Different Kind $1 Christmas Box. You make 50c a box profit; complete line box assortments; 50 for $1 Personals; no experience needed; free sample offer. SCHWEB, Dept H-236, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Big profits selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—1 way plan. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Pitchburg S-52, Mass.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD IDEA—Sender writes name—presto, it appears in raised gold! 21 Christmas cards with "EmbossO" ink, sells for $1. Profit 100%. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas cards, $1. Other assts. Get samples. Friendship, 661 Adams, Figuira, N. Y.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F C GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Executive secretary for boarding school in New England; bookkeeping, typing, business management; send reference and photograph. Box X-68, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Large estate, private beach, sailing, tennis, riding, golf. An ideal place for rest and recreation in the quiet beauty of Autumn. Transportation to Christian Science services arranged for. After Labor Day, rates $18 and up.
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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Desirable single, residential location, 2 minutes to transportation and stores. Beautiful grounds. Quiet surroundings. Completely modernized. 6 large spectacular rooms. New hardwood floors. All new paint and paper, electric fixtures, and window shades throughout. Very large closets, electrically lighted. New Glenwood gas stove. Modern toilet, first floor. New bath with shower, 2nd floor. Plenty of hot water heat. This place has the advantages of a single house without any work to do, fires to tend, taxes, water, insurance or repair bills to pay. Rent $100 per month, or possibly less to an especially desirable tenant, including heat and water. Located at 44 Mt. Vernon St. in Melrose, Mass. Telephone Melrose 0510.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Will share three-room modern apartment with refined business woman. Martell, 244 96th St. Shore Road 5-0237.

N. Y. C., W. 91st St.—Wishes refined business woman, Jewish extraction, share cozy 2 rooms, kitchenette, beginning October. Call Schuyler 4-8047, 5:30-7:30 for appointment.

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N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

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REGISTERED nurse with Christian Science nursing experience wanted for resident executive position in well-established institution. Write Box X-70, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, three afternoons; office 1960, 11 West 42nd St. CH. 4-6358.

PRACTITIONER'S office for rent part time; light, very attractive. Room 1501, 1 East 42nd St., N. Y. C. Tel. MU. 2-2862.

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NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—AMBER LANTERN
344 South St., Route 10
Attractive, Quiet Rooms—Twin Beds

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 202 St. James Place (between Gates Ave. and Fulton St.)—For rent, two nice rooms, respectively $5 and $7; bath on same floor; gentlemen; no other rooms. Tel. PRO. 9-2832.

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N. Y. C., 301 W. 108th St.—Delightful doubles, 3 windows, river view, water; kitchen privileges; singles; convenient all transportation. Garrett.

N. Y. C., 605 West 142nd St. (Apt. 41)—Neatly furnished rooms, modern elevator apt.; reasonable; all conveniences, bus and subway.

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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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HANDSOME Grandfather clock, inlaid mahogany, 8 ft. high, 120 years old, splendid condition; tells date and moon calendar. "Glendale," Lansdowne Rd., Stanmore, Middx. Phone Stanmore 647.

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BENTON (In quiet, retired part)—Semi-detached residence in excellent condition; 8 rooms, bathroom; garden, garage; two minutes from station, five minutes from golf course. McCALL, Woodside, Benton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
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Hand Knit Garments of every description. Lace Shawls Scarves, Tweeds, Rugs, Yarns, etc. Moderate prices. Phone Sloane 7024.

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LONDON—Superior Domestic Help. Two adults, £42. Box M-2033, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Chartered accountants require articled clerk. Box W-81, BCM/CSM, London.

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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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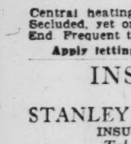

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

A shining knight in armor,
With gleaming lance held high,
The goldenrod salutes me
Whenever I pass by.

I.M.

Frisky Has a Long Wait

A Story for Children

Timothy reached the end of the lane and pushed Miss Blossom's gate open. The gate swung wide. Up the path ran Timothy, with Frisky, his dog, close at his heels.

"You wait here, Frisky," Timothy said. "I shan't be long." He rapped on Miss Blossom's door.

Now Miss Blossom's house was so tiny that it did not take her long to get to the door.

"Timothy Todd!" she cried, opening it; "come in."

Timothy Todd went in and the door closed behind him. Frisky remained obediently outside, sniffing the plants in Miss Blossom's rock garden.

"Grandma sent you some new bread," Timothy said to Miss Blossom, handing her the package that Grandma had tied up so neatly.

"And now, Timothy Todd," she said, "I have something for you." She beckoned Timothy to the kitchen and pointed to a large pot of jam.

Timothy Todd's eyes grew big. He grinned. "Thank you, Miss Blossom," he said.

"Go right out the kitchen door," Miss Blossom said, "instead of taking the front way. You can run home across the meadow. It's some shorter for little boys who like jam."

So Timothy Todd, who had come in at the front door of Miss Blossom's house, went out the back. If he hadn't, there would not have been any story.

Across the meadow he ran, the pot of jam under his arm. Over the wall he jumped, and into his own garden.

"Grandma," he called, "see what we have for supper!"

"Jam with our new bread," Grandma cried. "We'll have a feast. We'll invite the neighbors in, Captain Winks and Tommy Trot and Polly Patch!"

In came the guests, when they were invited, bowing and smiling. Timothy Todd spread the bread with jam and piled the plate high, so high that before they had done with their feast Grandma must light the candles.

"It's time to go home," Captain Winks cried, and indeed it was for Grandma had fallen asleep.

On tiptoe the neighbors stole out and of a sudden the room was very empty.

"Where is Frisky? Where is Frisky?" the clock on the wall seemed to say as it ticked.

Timothy Todd knew he must find Frisky. Out of the house he ran, this way and that. Frisky wasn't in the garden—or in the meadow—or on the lane.

"I must find Frisky," Timothy Todd whispered. "What shall I do without Frisky?" He crept up the walk that led to Miss Blossom's door.

Timothy Todd put out his hand in the dark and touched a soft furry head.

"Frisky," he cried. There was a scramble and Frisky's soft, warm tongue licked his face in welcome. It was as if Frisky was saying, "I thought you would never come out of Miss Blossom's house, Timothy Todd."

"I did come out, Frisky," Timothy Todd cried. "But the trouble was I came out the back door instead of the front."

What They Say

Thinking Internationally

"We are going through a transitional stage. The last century was largely occupied by the transition from hand labor to machine labor. The present stage is from thinking nationally to thinking internationally, and this will continue until we work out of it."—Graham Hutton.

The Auto

"The automobile is vital, being a supreme war facility in mobilization and transportation of armies and supplies. If a few thousand taxicabs saved Paris early in the World War, our 26,000,000 motor vehicles could, beyond a doubt, help to safeguard America in case of need."—Alvan Macauley.

Women's Place

"Ultimately the respect given to any person or group depends on what they themselves demand or the social value they put upon themselves. Alas, for so long now, and due to historic causes, women have tended to place a somewhat low value on their work both inside and outside the home."—Ellen Wilkinson.

Forward, Women!

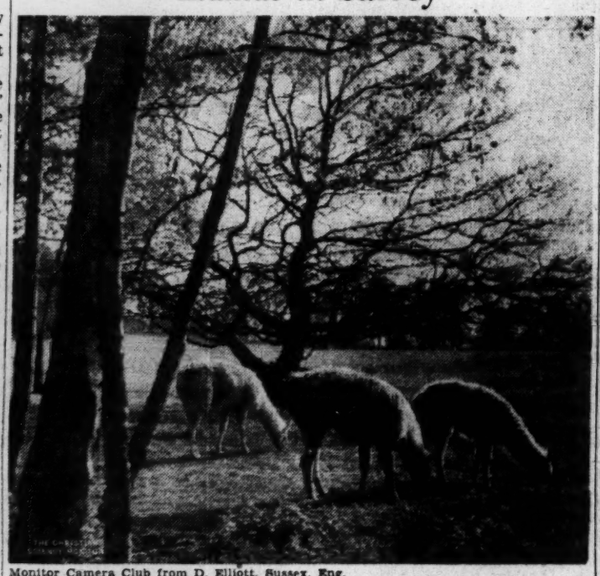
"There is a promised land of social justice to all—even women. Dimly we can see it. Long have we talked about it; longer still have we prayed that the world might enter it. We have the right; we have the latent might. Let us go over and possess the land. Free men set themselves free."—Lena M. Phillips.

Man's Work

Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black, Attleboro, Mass.

Waterfront Scene, New York City

Llamas in Surrey



Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, Sussex, Eng.

Llamas Grazing in Foxwarren Park, Cobham, Surrey, Eng.

In Lighter Vein

Too True!

"Nothing to read around this place," stormed the man of the house who had settled down for an evening, "but some old next month's magazines!"

Aha!

Prospective Bridegroom (gaily): "Will it take much to feather a nest?"

Furniture Dealer: "Oh, no; only a little down."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Tibbett's Russian

Lawrence Tibbett tells the following story in the American Magazine:

In Hollywood, one evening, I was asked to sing. I stood up and improvised for five minutes, singing in an imitation of Russian, of which language I know not even one word. I sobbed, I laughed, I waved my arms, making up music and words as I went along. Finally I stopped, exhausted by my emotions.

They cheered and applauded like mad.

An exotic movie actress, reputed to have been a member of the Russian nobility, grasped both my hands.

"Eet ees tremendous," she cried. "My favorite aria."

I nodded. "My Russian pronunciation isn't very good, though," I said.

"You are too modest," she insisted. "I understood av-ry word."

I let it go at that.—Think.

Eggs Not Included

A Scottish farmer had agreed to deliver twenty hens to the local poulterer. When the birds arrived, however, the shopkeeper found that there were only nineteen in the case.

Just before the shop closed for the night, the farmer came hurrying into the poulterer's office, bringing the twentieth hen.

"Man," said the poulterer, "but you're late with this one."

"Ay," agreed the other, "but she didna' lay until this afternoon."—Answers.

Daily Anecdote

The Turning Point

A school teacher, quite obscure and unsung, was the instrument which turned the famous minister, Henry Ward Beecher, from a faltering, uncertain lad to a person of independence and self-reliance, according to a story the great evangelist once related.

"I was sent to the blackboard," he said, "uncertain, full of complaining, whimpering with fear. Did I know my lesson, or would I falter? I began my recitation in a faltering voice. 'No!' interrupted the teacher. I returned to the beginning, but when I came again to the same point in my lesson a stern 'No' from the teacher stopped me again. In great confusion I sat down.

"'Next!' called out the teacher. The next pupil heard a resounding 'No' when he had hardly begun, but he continued on to the end of his lesson. The teacher rewarded him with a 'Very well.'

"'Why, I recited it just as he did,' I said.

"'That is not enough,' the teacher exclaimed. 'It is not enough to know your lesson; you must be sure. When you allowed me to stop you, it meant that you were uncertain. If all the world says "No," your business is to say "Yes," and prove it.'

"That," concluded Beecher, "was my first real lesson in self-confidence."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

We start off the week with an easy cryptogram—a weather guide:

ABC DEFGHCACF JK E LNJOC AG ABC PCEABCF PBJQB HER DC CSTCQACO KGGU, EK JUOJ-QEACO DR ABC FCVEAJXC FJKC GF YEVV GY ABC VJZNJO JU ABC ANDC.

This MERITS Attention

Try filling in the missing words, definitions of which are given below:

M — — — — —
— E — — — —
— — R — — —
— — — I — —
— — — — T —
— — — — — S

(1) Average. (2) A game. (3) Avenue. (4) Companionable. (5) Distant. (6) Beaches.

Letter Juggling

Try forming 3 different 4-letter words from the 4 letters given below. Use all 4 letters in each word:

L F W O

How Many Straight Games?

One ball team has won 6 games out of 18. Another has won 12 out of 13. How many straight games will the first team need to win from the second in order that the percentage of games won by the first team shall equal half that of the games won by the second?

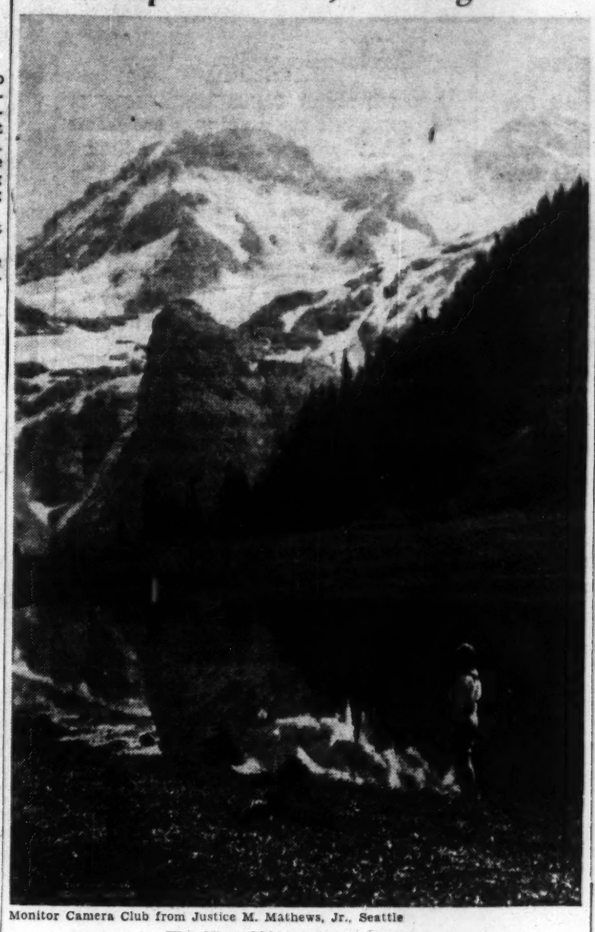
Fun With Synonyms

Here we have more words and their synonyms for you to match:

1	association	center	
2	column	hotel	
3	remark	union	1
4	inn	envoy	
5	coincidence	injustice	
6	inscription	trek	
7	wrong	comment	
8	middle	concurrence	
9	migration	pillar	
10	messenger	address	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Klapatche Park, Washington



Monitor Camera Club from Justice M. Mathews, Jr., Seattle

The West Side of Mount Rainier

Young Mechanic

Monitor Camera Club from Howard Gruenberger, Milwaukee

Getting Out and Getting Under Is Simpler With These Smaller Vehicles

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unburied Talents

New York

Bill W—— was a young man of great ability in his chosen field, but apparently had a highly tempestuous disposition.

The manager of the concern, Mr. R——, also seemed to be exceptionally capable, but short-tempered. These two men soon had a serious dispute regarding company policies. As Bill had a long-term contract with the company, Mr. R—— could not dismiss him, but sought to force Bill's resignation by humiliating him with demotion.

At first it was very difficult for the young man to act as filing clerk, after having had much responsibility. But soon his fine working habits, and his confidence in the old adage that any job worth doing is worth doing well, came to his aid. Becoming interested in the filing system, he discovered after two months of earnest research a method for filing which would save the company much time and expense. This method proved so valuable that it was adopted in the branch offices of the concern.

It was then that Mr. R—— called Bill into his office and offered his hand, saying: "You have shown yourself to be a bigger man than I. I hope we have both learned the same thing these past months. I am being transferred to the West Coast, and have recommended that you succeed me as manager here."

Quotation for Today

THE most manifest sign of wisdom is a continual cheerfulness.
—MONTAIGNE.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Changhih (chäng′-chĭr′)—Town in the Changkufeng area.

Changkufeng Hill (jäng′-kōō′-fŭng′)—Area where borders of Manchukuo, Siberia, and Korea meet.

Frey, John Philip (frī)—Chairman of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Hsinking (shĭn′-jĭng′)—Capital of Manchukuo.

Kundt, Dr. Ernst (ĕrnst kōōnt)—One of the Sudeten Party leaders of Czechoslovakia.

Plamenkova, F. (plä′-mĕn-kō′-vä)—Czech Senator recently elected a vice-president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Shachofeng (shä′-tsou′-fŭng′)—Town in the Changkufeng area of China.

Shigemitsu, Mamoru (mä′-mō-rū shĭng′-ē-mĭ′-tsōō)—Japanese Ambassador to Moscow.

Slawek, Col. Walery (vä-lĕ′-rĭ slä′-vĕk)—Recently elected Speaker of Polish Legislative Assembly.

Sudeten (zōō-dā′-t'n)—District of Czechoslovakia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Auckland (ôk′-lănd)—City in New Zealand.

Newfoundland (nū′-fŭn(d)-lănd′)—Island colony of British North America.

Stokowski, Leopold (stō-kŏf′-skē)—Director of the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

The Sign Reads 'Kindness'

So many paths;
So many creeds;
So many paths that
Wind and wind,
When just the art of being kind
Is all this sad world needs.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The barometer is a guide to the weather which may be expected soon, as indicated by the relative rise or fall of the liquid in the tube.

This MERITS Attention: Medium, tennis, street, social, remote, shores.

Letter Juggling: Fowl, Flow, Wolf.

How Many Straight Games? 2

Fun With Synonyms: Association-union; column-pillar; remark-comment; inn-hotel; coincidence-concurrence; inscription-address; wrong-injustice; middle-center; migration-trek; messenger-envoy.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Thoughtful Hymie*

By LE PELLEY

WELL NOW— THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL WASN'T SO BAD, WAS IT?
OH NO—
TOO BAD HYMIE HAD TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL THOUGH ....
— AND JUST FOR UPSETTING A BOX OF MARBLES..
THOSE WERE N'T MARBLES — THEY WERE MOTH BALLS
I THOUGHT THE OLD SCHOOL SMELLED DIFFERENT.
WHAT WAS HE GOING TO DO WITH THEM ??
HE WAS GOING TO GIVE THEM TO ME—!!! HE SAID MY BOOKS WOULD BE OPEN SO SELDOM, I'D NEED SOMETHING TO KEEP THE MOTHS OUT!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Has His Mouth Full*

By CARMACK

PAINTS
The Boss and I went shopping today at the hardware store—
And he gave me a package to carry—
But when we went by the meat store, my butcher friend called out, "Here's a bone for you, Snubs!"
Wow! was I in a fix!
Until the Boss came to my rescue!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Help Not Wanted!*

By THE HAGERS

"HOW WOULD YOU LIKE SOME HELP? I'LL FIX AND POLISH UP YOUR HUSTLER SIX."
TED WENT TO WORK WITH VIM. ALAS, BUT NOT UPON THE WINDSHIELD GLASS!
HE BACKED A TIRE ONTO A TACK, AND DRIBBLED OIL ACROSS MY BACK.
"FOR FIXING, TED, YOU'RE NEXT IN LINE. THE JOB," I QUACKED, "WILL BE ALL MINE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Liberals and Conservatives

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT must have known he was daring greatly when he invaded Maryland. Free Staters, and particularly the variety which inhabit the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, have more than once demonstrated their self-reliant individualism. Even those who sincerely admire the courageous, progressive record of Representative David Lewis may be reluctant to accept him with a presidential indorsement as against Senator Millard Tydings, who is wearing presidential disapproval as a badge.

But possibly the President was daring even more when he ventured to define more precisely than heretofore the difference between conservatism and liberalism as he sees it. The definition was needed. But now, it seems to us, Mr. Roosevelt has oversimplified. We believe a fuller and sounder definition of "liberal" will be found than willingness to "give active study and active support to working out methods, in co-operation with Government," for solving the problems of today. Many a liberal fits Mr. Roosevelt's definition of a conservative, in believing that "improvement should come from individual initiative or local initiative without the help of Government," if that Government be interpreted only as the Federal Government and if its help be tied up with an all-inclusive bureaucracy or with methods that undermine constitutional guarantees, national financial integrity and individual self-reliance.

"Working out methods" for many liberals means sometimes disagreeing over methods. It means opposing a plan for remaking the Supreme Court; it means going slow on an admittedly necessary extension of federal power in the regulation of the nation's economic and industrial system; it means questioning methods and costs even in matters like flood control and soil conservation. It means independent judgment about labor and social security legislation and insistence on active steps to perfect measures now in force.

Liberalism of this type means deep distrust of a system of governmental largesse which can be manipulated for political ends. It leaves plenty of room for demands that relief shall be taken out of politics. This kind of liberalism dares to question such use of federal patronage as is even now being exercised to defeat Senator Tydings because he has questioned methods of the Administration.

It is quite true that many conservatives have opposed Mr. Roosevelt's purposes in the guise of merely opposing methods. But until it is clearly evident that the action of government is sound as well as well-intentioned and that in releasing the citizen from economic tyranny federal controls do not place him under greater political tyranny, there is need for the kind of liberals who will say, "Yes, but." If Mr. Roosevelt draws a circle which includes only himself and those who always agree with his methods, he will leave out a lot of liberals.

Is It Routine?

SOMETIMES the explanations given for misdeeds are as strange and disturbing as the questionable acts themselves. Witnesses at the coroner's hearing on the Holmesburg prison tragedy at Philadelphia, in which four convicts succumbed and a score of others suffered indescribable tortures from the turning of steam into a punishment cell block, have testified that this was merely "routine" practice under standing orders for a number of years. This is the very question that should be raised in the public mind by the investigation. In how many other jails and penitentiaries are such callous and brutal practices as this a matter of routine?

America Keeps the Cup

TO AMERICAN onlookers, the 1938 Davis Cup matches had about everything—uncertainty, excitement, victory—the least of which was uncertainty. They say it takes a star to spark a winning team in tennis. Although Donald Budge was a none-too-sure-fire spark at times, his dip in doubles and ascent in singles lent what uncertainty there was to America's exciting victory.

Events at Germantown almost defied the law of gravity. Australia's unexpected rout of Budge and Mako in the doubles made it appear for a moment as though the land down under might come out on top. But this is where the star made the sparks fly. Budge's straight-set triumph over Adrian Quist confirmed the rather solid tradition that victory in Davis Cup play usually goes to the side that has the world's ranking player.

This factor weighs heavily in next year's prospects. Will Budge be back to defend his claim? Or will he forsake the glory road to pursue the ringing metal among the pros? Professionalism has added an out-of-season uncertainty to Davis Cup competition. It is doubtful whether any country can count again on a long era of supremacy in this international sport as America did in the days of Big Bill Tilden. A Cochet or a Perry or a Budge may come along. But it is no longer safe to speculate on how long they will stay. A professional contract is often more of a threat than the challengers racquets.

Archaeology Made Easy

AN 800-pound sealed metal tube is going into the earth fifty feet below the Westinghouse exhibit building at the 1939 New York World's Fair. The "time capsule," as its designers call it, will be a kind of letter to the people of 5,000 years hence to tell them how present day Americans lived—in case they are interested. The letter will include, among other things, a cross section of modern achievements recorded on microfilm.

It resembles a perhaps even more ambitious undertaking under way at Oglethorpe University in Georgia to seal up micro-book records, permanently impressed on metal, of the representative literature and photography of the time in a vault under the administration building. In that instance, a machine is included for projecting sound pictures to reconstruct the English language in case it has passed from use.

Except in one particular, these efforts seem to represent a shameful pampering and coddling of the archaeologists of the years 7000 to 8000 A. D., when the crypts are supposed to be opened. Imagine the careful and laborious sifting of soil for artifacts—arrowheads, cooking vessels, spark plugs, sales tax tokens, lipsticks, and so forth—all rendered superfluous by the hauling out of a metal capsule. Unlike the cryptographers who pored over the deciphering of ancient languages until and after the discovery of the Rosetta Stone, these future researchers will have merely to sit down and be entertained by a sound movie.

But apparently it is assumed that the seekers then for buried civilizations will still know how to dig. That, perhaps, is a bond among archaeologists of all eras. But they will have to dig not only to present street levels, but a good many feet below. In that respect one wonders if W. H. "Coin" Harvey of Monte Ne, Ark., is not ahead of the savants in his projection of a stone shaft depository above ground where the debris of centuries is less likely to obscure evidence of its location.

Labor's Own House

THE fact that the whole Nation celebrates Labor Day once emphasized the solidarity of American classes. Ironically Monday's oratory stressed the lack of solidarity even in labor's own ranks. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in Providence attacked the Committee for Industrial Organization as a "secession movement." In Mexico City, John L. Lewis, head of the CIO, was unable to hold before Mexican labor the picture of American labor unanimity, while the presence of Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, called attention to the Labor civil war that has frequently centered around that board.

Not only is there strife between the two great parent bodies of Labor, but there is internecine warfare within the subdivisions as in the case of Homer Martin's United Automobile Workers of America and the National Maritime Union of America.

Two of the most persistent charges by Labor against industry has been that it has failed to match its power with social responsibility, and that it has failed to produce leaders who would merit the title of "industrial statesmen." After all discounts have been made for such unions as the International Ladies' Garment Workers of the World and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who have been ably led and whose policies have shown a constructive response to the general welfare, the American Labor movement might well take to itself its criticism of industry and make it the basis of constructive self-reform.

Competent Labor leadership should have found some basis of conciliation, since genuine Labor statesmen would have looked more upon the common needs of Labor than upon the vested interest represented by any dogma or doctrine. Like industry, Labor today has power—more than ever before as a result of an unprecedented enrollment and of such measures as the Wagner Act. It now confronts the need of matching that power with responsibility. But there is a wanton disregard of responsibility when Labor imposes jurisdictional disputes upon the public and upon industry.

The Federation's effort to destroy the collective bargaining agreement just reached between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators of Harlan, which constructively terminated a violent industrial war of two decades, is particularly illustrative of the lengths to which some Labor leaders will go in the present irresponsible civil war.

Now that Labor Day oratory is over, is it not time for Labor to sit down to some searching self-criticism? Should it not take its own preachments to heart and speedily reconstruct labor unity as the preface to industrial unity?

Let Labor note that the regulation industry now protests came to pass partly because certain sections of business failed to justify their power with responsibility toward the public. But cannot Labor best avert punitive and restrictive legislation by demonstrating that it can use its power responsibly? And is not the first step that of putting its own house in order?

That California Climate Again

— ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

North . . South . . East . . West

It Can Be Done

By Frank L. Perrin

SOME months ago, in this column, an impersonal invitation was extended to any three or more young men or young women, in every city and larger town in the United States, to enlist in crusades against spoilers and protected racketeers. How many thus invited have undertaken such work quietly and unostentatiously is not known. Some have sought advice and counsel as to the most effective way in which to begin. None have reported as to progress. None have announced either success or failure. One thing is certain. It is that the need for action was never greater than at this moment. It is equally certain that the people of the larger cities, at least, have been awakened to a realization that what is so urgently needed can be accomplished.

The original invitation extended was to three young persons in every city, preferably a lawyer, an editor and a recognized religious leader, whether preacher or layman. They logically would form the trio of musketeers equipped to demand and enforce measurable obedience to the law. The consideration of personal rewards or emoluments should be secondary. The lawyer knows that he is prepared to supply the offensive armament necessary. The editor can rally the forces which supply the voting strength. The churchman should stand forth as one equipped to support and encourage those who profess to understand that the right will prevail when a proper appreciation of the right is gained. He knows that the weak hands may be strengthened.

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There is a faint suspicion that the experiences of the youth of America, and some of its teaching in schools and colleges in quite recent years, have encouraged the belief that failure, rather than success, will be the reward of more courageous effort. Such doctrine does not accord with the record which is open before us all. It does not accord with the facts as we know them to be. It is defeatist and disarming. We have only to look about us and see what has been accomplished, sometimes without great effort, sometimes in the face of adversity and discouragement. The picture of America today, of its cities, its farms and factories, even with blight of a belief of economic depression still upon it, is one of continued progress along the way of opportunity and fulfillment.

It is not to be wondered at that in a hive of thrifty workers and doers there should be nurtured, carelessly and complacently, the drones that subsist upon the industry, the generosity and the folly of the workers. Whatever their methods of attack, their purpose is to live as objects of the charity or generosity of their fellowmen, or, by machinations and artful subterfuges, to take what they want, giving nothing in return. "Something for nothing" is the watchword, the slogan, of those who choose dependency or who, by craft and violence, wrest support from a tax-burdened public.

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In a popular and beautiful section of Greater Boston it was discovered recently that a commodious apartment house was in danger of sagging and sinking. It is built upon a ledge of solid rock, with no excavation beneath it. But in the fabricated superstructure which expert builders had erected it was discovered that an army of things politely known as termites was boring from within and rapidly weakening the whole structure. Did the owners and occupants flee from the building in terror, convinced that they were helpless in the emergency? You know they did nothing of the kind. They sought the expert services, perhaps of three men who knew how, in the firm realization that the time had come to clean house. The army of spoilers was vanquished and the house stands.

It is utterly futile for any of us to pretend that we do not know what is going on around us. We have too long beguiled ourselves with the vain hope that by some fortuitous process the army of borers and spoilers would be self-destroyed or become satisfied. Now we realize that any such hope is indeed vain. Day by day its ravages become greater and more apparent. Its numbers increase, and by successes the blind leaders of the blind become more crafty and expert.

The call is still for the three volunteers in every city and sizable community who will enlist, not only to carry the alarm and sound the warning, but to assume the role of leadership.

The Wide Horizon

Vacation Stories—WPA No Joke

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

WHEN the Washington correspondent sets out on a vacation he is not looking for news. But sometimes odds and ends of conversation fit together into a pattern and ultimately become so insistent by repetition as to shout for expression.

To begin with (on the vacation I am speaking of) there were little items of information that had no relation at all. The head of a Cape Cod fishery told of shipping a load of frozen fish all the way to Denver—by *truck*. That was certainly a commentary on the railroad situation! Then again, a relative, far up in the wilds of Maine—so far beyond civilization as to be out of sight of roadside soft drink advertisements—was discovered to be getting the New York Times on the date of publication through the intervention of a friendly CCC camp. This was corroboration of a private theory that the widening circulation of metropolitan newspapers is one of the important trends of the time.

Another mental note was the misconception of Washington life illustrated by a filling station attendant who innocently supposed people in the capital lived an idyllic existence. "But after all," he said when told 400,000 Washington residents don't have the vote, "you people down there don't have to pay taxes!" . . . A remark beyond any other calculated to make the infuriated Washingtonian, fresh from income, real estate and personal property tax, leap from his seat in rage and anguish.

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But these, as I have said, were only incidental. The thing that impressed this correspondent most on 3,600 miles of random motoring was the omnipresence of the WPA joke.

You meet the WPA joke everywhere. North, East, South and West—there it is. There hasn't been anything like it since the old Model T joke. The latter ultimately found vent in paper-bound joke books hawked in railroad coaches over the nation, and it might be possible for an enterprising publisher to make money on the WPA joke in the same way today.

We all know the stories. There is that one about the WPA superintendent who tried to requisition twenty more shovels. "Sorry," came the reported answer from Washington, "no shovels available; the men will have to lean on each other."

And the story about the WPA worker with a red flag who warned the approaching motorist in a hoarse voice to go slow because of workers ahead. The sympathetic motorist must have misunderstood the low murmur of the worker for he whispered back, finger on lips, "All right; I won't wake one of them!"

There are stories like that all over America today. They seem to spring to people's lips the moment they see the tell-tale District of Columbia license plates on the automobile. The old Model T Ford jokes carried an undercurrent of affection and respect for the little car. These jokes have just the opposite mood. They are derisive, often bitter. Now when a joke becomes as widespread as that it becomes news. And furthermore it is likely sooner or later to have an influence on politics.

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These stories all point one way: they indicate that the taxpayer doesn't think he is getting his money's worth out of relief work. The stories continue despite anything Harry Hopkins may say. They persist despite the fact that the WPA workers themselves presumably do not see the point. There are 3,038,908 such workers, according to latest figures, and I am told that they represent, with their families, perhaps 10,000,000 people. That figure only begins to state the matter, however, for there are 1,000,000 more on direct relief in the states, and dozens of other categories of people receiving public checks.

One cannot help wondering whether it is a healthy situation for one part of a nation to be deriding another part. Here is a brand new development in American public life. It is a symbol of new social cleavage. Or perhaps it would be fairer to say that the stories are aimed not so much at a social group as at a system.

What is the political effect of such a situation? On the one hand there can be no question that they show irritation and disgust with the Administration, taking the form of ridicule. Now ridicule has terrified political leaders out of their wits ever since politics was discovered.

On the other hand, the stories are likely to be interpreted by the WPA workers themselves as meaning that relief would end, if the group which is doing the joking took control. Governor Aiken of Vermont has said some salutary things on this score. Jokes to the contrary, he has pointed out, it is no fun for a poor man who can't get a job to be "compelled to accept relief at peonage wage and (be) put to work next to a few malcontents on projects with big red, white and blue signs at each end of them proclaiming these men failures to all who pass by."

Obviously some middle course is needed. There should be greater efficiency in the whole relief set-up to begin with. On the other hand there should be charitable recollection by scoffers that most of the unfortunates on relief are not shiftless. In the meantime the WPA joke politically cuts both ways.

Meeting With the Extra Player

IT WAS at Pinewood that we met. For the second time, I mean. I had gone down to London's newest and most palatial studios to watch the filming of "The Mikado," the first Gilbert and Sullivan light opera to be put on the screen. Now, I am as keen a Gullivan (I have always held that a language which cannot coin new words might just as well shut up shop, and call it a linguistic day), I am, I say, as keen a Gullivan as the next man, but when the Mikado had given his views on elliptical billiard balls eleven times, and the director had shouted "Ready, boys" equally often, and the studio lights had beaten down upon my head for three-quarters of an hour as fiercely as if I were a throne, I decided to put up the shutters and call a truce, as it were.

I carried myself (and my clichés) off to the easy chairs and luxuriant shaded lounge which the Pinewood authorities have provided, on the edge of a smooth, forest-bounded lawn, for the relaxation of their players and guests. No sooner had I sunk back into cool and grateful repose than I caught sight of him, right at the other end of the long room. He was leaning against one of the panelled walls, drinking a glass of lemonade. His large, burly frame, his exuberant mop of untidy red hair, his huge, round, moon-like face, recalled him to me at once. But where I had met him before, or who he was, I could not, try as I might, remember.

* * *

At that moment his face broke into a thousand creases and wrinkles. When added together these creases and wrinkles made up into a smile. And a very pleasant smile, too. A vast, beatific, world-embracing, comprehensive, comfortable, and generally satisfied smile; a smile, moreover, directed straight at me. This smile, launched full tilt at my as yet unresponsive self, was followed immediately by the rest of his person. In other words, he bore down on me across the room, and shook me warmly by the hand.

"A long time since we crude together," he boomed amiably.

"I beg your pardon," I replied hurriedly, not quite taking his meaning.

"I see you've forgotten me," he went on, in that resounding voice of his. "But I've not forgotten you. I can see it all as plain as if it were yesterday, instead of eight years ago. That enormous station platform—deserted on Sunday afternoon—the pouring rain, the deluges of it, the torrents, the floods—and your face. I recall your face exactly, at the very moment when the water out of my umbrella cascaded down your neck. But then I always remember people by their faces. I once did a memory act on the halls. At that moment, I suppose, I was going from one theatrical town to another.

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"Faces," he charged on impetuously, "faces remind me of geometry. You'd be surprised at the number of people who have faces like angles, some acute, some obtuse. Many faces are like circles. Your own face, if I may say so, instantly recalled to me the figure of a tetrahedron." He looked at me closely. "No," he said, meditatively, "you haven't changed a bit." He plunged his great bulk down into the chair beside me.

I still did not know where I had met him. But it was plainly impossible to pin him to anything definite. I gave up the attempt as soon as I started it. Instead, I embarked on philosophical reflection. "It's a small world," I said. (I've remarked before that I'd brought my clichés along with me).

"It certainly is, my dear chap," he assented. "But a very pleasant one. At least, this part of it." He waved his hand cheerfully to include in his approbation both the attractive lounge and the countryside peeping through the long windows. He leaned over, and for some reason or other, dug me in the ribs in his cyclonic way.

"This is better than the musical comedy chorus. Better than playing Charlie in Charlie's Aunt' in third-rate provincial towns. Better than being the hind legs of a pantomime horse. In fact," he hoisted himself half way out of his chair, and slapped me heartily upon the back, "in fact, one might, greatly daring, hazard the opinion that this is better even than being the front legs. I like being a film extra. Yes, I definitely like it."

He radiated satisfaction. His face shone with it. I have rarely seen a man display such an obvious content. "And London? You like London, too?" I asked.

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"London's fine. The biggest and grandest city in the world. Though, mark you, my dear fellow, the parts of London I enjoy most are not those that appeal to an ordinary chap. Piccadilly Circus is all very well in its way." He shrugged his shoulders in a deprecating manner, and then darted out the index finger of his right hand at the lapel of my coat. But I deftly evaded him.

"Piccadilly Circus is vulgar, garish. All those winking, flashing, tawdry electric lights are unworthy of a great city. Trafalgar Square is too big for the National Gallery. The Gallery lies too low on the horizon. But the East End—ah! there's magic, there's wonder for you. The East End is foreign, exotic, romantic. It appeals to the actor, the artist, in me. You can eat off sea slugs, sharks' fins, and birds' eggs in the East End. The East End is the only place in London where the boulevards are as fine and broad as in Paris. In the East End you can see a man get married in full daylight, wearing evening dress. Yes, white tie, and all that. But I must get back to the set."

I pounced on him at once. "Where was it that we met? I don't remember even now." He looked very puzzled. "But I told you," he said. "In Crewe. When we Crewe'd together. See? To Crewe is to be in Crewe. A slang term, but very expressive."

"I always thought that crude was an adjective," I replied.

"On the contrary. Verb, sap, as they say in America—or was it Rome?" He laughed immensely, his shoulders rose and fell in the enormous tide of his amusement, he dealt me a sharp and friendly blow in the chest, and was gone.

HAROLD HOBSON